

# DAILY REPORT

*People's Republic of China*

Vol I No 234

5 December 1978

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### GENERAL

World Weather Group Holds Meeting in Peking A 1

### UNITED STATES

PRC Official Dines U.S. Congressional Delegation A 1  
NCNA Cites President Carter on Nonintervention in Iran A 2  
Carter-Khalil Talks in Washington Noted A 2  
Nixon Cited on Importance of Strong China for World Peace A 3  
NCNA Notes U.S., India To Expand Bilateral Trade A 3  
Strike by U.S. Steel Haulers Reported A 3  
Briefs: U.S. Medical Group in Shanghai A 4

### SOVIET UNION

PRC Claims Moscow Conference Shows Rift in Warsaw Pact A 4  
NCNA Comments on Brezhnev's 27 Nov Plenum Speech A 5  
Malaysian Paper, Sri Lanka Party Hit USSR-SRV Treaty A 6  
SING PING YIT PAO Article A 6  
Sri Lanka Party Statement A 7

### NORTH ASIA

Soviet Warships Sailing in Tsushima Strait Reported A 7  
Japanese Emperor Comments Favorably on Talks With Teng A 8  
Vice Premier Wang Chen Meets Japanese Delegation A 8  
Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Actors Group A 8  
Tokyo Women Welcome PRC Delegation 1 Dec A 8  
North Korean Geological Group Arrives in Peking A 9  
Briefs: Meteorological Delegation to Japan; Shipping A 10  
Delegation to Japan; Japanese Delegation in Tientsin

### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

China Claims SRV Role in Establishing New Cambodia 'United Front' A 11  
Nuon Chea's Denunciation of SRV, USSR Expansionism Cited A 11  
ASEAN Steadfastness Against USSR, SRV 'Plots' Noted A 12  
PRC Trade Delegation Off To Visit Cambodia A 13  
2 December Departure A 13  
Arrival in Phnom Penh A 13  
Ieng Sary Reception A 13  
Chinese PLA Acrobatic Troupe Performs in Cambodia A 14  
Meet With Ieng Sary A 14  
NCNA Reports Cambodian Mission's Departure From Guyana A 15  
PRC Delegate Addresses Asia-Pacific Child Meeting A 15  
Table Tennis Teams Honor Chou En-lai in Kuala Lumpur A 16

## EUROPE

French Foreign Minister Hosts Peking Banquet	A 17
AFP Report	A 18
Barre Comments on PRC-French Economic Accord	A 19
Vice Premier Fang I Meets With French Cameramen	A 19
Peking Reviews Heroic Struggle Waged by Romanian People	A 19
Kang Shih-en Fetes Swedish Industry Delegation in Peking	A 21
Stockholm Reports on PRC-Swedish Talks [Stockholm]	A 22
PRC Communications Minister Leaves Belgium for FRG	A 23
PRC Friendship Group Concludes Visit to Belgium	A 23
Arrives in Paris	A 24

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; AFRICA

Vice Chairman Chi Peng-fei Departs Iraq for Niger	A 24
Arrives in Niger	A 24
Additional Reportage on Gabon President's Visit	A 25
Talks With Li Hsien-nien	A 25
Exchange Banquet Speeches	A 25
Visits Peking PLA Units	A 27

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

New Wallposter Calls for Liu Shao-chi Rehabilitation [AFP]	E 1
1967 Wuhan Armed Uprising 'Officially Exonerated' [KYODO]	E 1
Official Hints at 'Fifth Member' of Gang of Four	E 2
Ulanfu Returns to Peking, Met by Li Hsien-nien, Others	E 2
Workers in Provinces Hail Teng, Li Talks With Foreigners	E 2
Public Health Vice Minister Chien Fetes Foreign Doctors	E 3
Yu Chiu-li Attends Memorial Service for PLA Adviser	E 3
Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY Article on New Legal Codes [24 Nov]	E 4
PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentary Recommends Use of Title 'Comrade' [2 Dec]	E 7
PEOPLE'S DAILY Refutes Claims of 'Class Truth' [28 Nov]	E 8
PEOPLE'S DAILY Readers on Reform of Cadre System [4 Dec]	E 9
PEOPLE'S DAILY Calls for Adding Stalin's Speech to Booklet [24 Nov]	E 10
PEOPLE'S DAILY Urges Growth of Foreign Trade	E 11
PRC Fulfills 1978 Foreign Trade Plan Ahead of Schedule	E 12
KWANGMING DAILY on Management of Production Teams [18 Nov]	E 12
PEOPLE'S DAILY on Cadres' Compensation for Economic Losses	E 15
Building Materials Production Plan for 1978 Fulfilled	E 15
Exhibition on Commune, Brigade Enterprises Opens in Peking	E 16
NCNA Reports on PRC Bituminous Shale Deposits	E 17

## REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

Anhui Circular Warns Against Cold Weather	G 1
Science Academy Vice President Attends Hofei Rally	G 1
Fukien Civil Affairs Work Conference Ends	G 2
Kiangsi Holds Rally on Antiair Defense Work	G 3
Kiangsi Provincial Organs Reverse Incorrect Verdicts	G 4
Kiangsu Province Reports Good Harvest Despite Drought	G 4
Nanking PLA Units Hold Militia Training Conference	G 5
Shanghai Holds Ceremony To Rehabilitate Chou Jen	G 6
Shanghai Promotes Development of Export Goods	G 6

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Fifth Hunan Women's Congress Concludes 2 December	H	1
HUNAN DAILY Editorial	H	2
Hupei Implements CCP Guidelines by Rectifying Work Style	H	2
Kwangtung Urges Tightening Planned Parenthood	H	4
Kwangtung Holds Third Public Order Work Conference	H	6
Kwangtung Circular on 'Modern-Style Production Conditions'	H	7
Canton Capital Construction Front Rally Reverses Verdicts	H	8
Peking Philharmonic, Dance Group Tour Hsisha Islands	H	9

## SOUTHWEST REGION

Kweichow Does Well in Preliminary Autumn Harvest Distribution	J	1
KWEICHOW DAILY Commentator's Article [1 Dec]	J	1
KWEICHOW DAILY Calls for Doing Well in Civil Affairs Work [30 Nov]	J	2
Tibet Meeting Welcomes Return of Song, Dance Ensemble	J	3
YUNNAN DAILY Calls for Promoting Spring Crops [2 Dec]	J	3

## NORTH REGION

Fifth Hopei Provincial Trade Union Congress Opens 1 December	K	1
Holds Plenary Session	K	2
Inner Mongolia Banner Acts on '20 April Directive'	K	2
Peking PLA Units Run Training Classes for Squad Leaders	K	3
Company in Shansi Violates Economic Discipline	K	4
Briefs: Inner Mongolia Planning; Shansi Autumn Plowing; Shansi Academic Report Meeting	K	5

## NORTHEAST REGION

Kirin Holds Congress of Meritorious Army Family Members	L	1
People's Court in Shenyang Conducts Open Trial	L	1

## NORTHWEST REGION

Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti Addresses Sinkiang Telephone Conference	M	1
AFP Correspondent Views Contrasts of Sinkiang Region	M	2
Briefs: Tsinghai Awards Petroleum Workers	M	3

GENERAL

WORLD WEATHER GROUP HOLDS MEETING IN PEKING

OWO22140Y Peking NCNA in English 1512 GMT 2 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Dec (HSINHUA)--The working group on weather prediction research with a sub-group on short and medium range weather prediction of the seventh Commission for Atmospheric Sciences (CAS) under the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) met here between November 27 and December 2.

This was the first session of the working group. Attending the session were meteorologists from the six member countries, Belgium, China, Finland, Sweden, the Soviet Union and the United States, a representative of WMO's secretary-general and an invited representative from Yugoslavia.

The conference discussed the duty of the working group, heard reports on the short and medium range weather prediction in various countries and their demands in this field and exchanged views on promoting numerical weather forecasting in developing countries. It also put forward suggestions as to the coordination of research in weather analysis and forecasting, the training of weathermen and the exchange of data and information. It was decided that a symposium on statistical weather forecasting would be held in Paris in 1980.

UNITED STATES

PRC OFFICIAL DINES U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

OWO41701Y Peking NCNA in English 1642 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs gave a dinner here this evening for the U.S. congressional delegation led by Democratic Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr.

Proposing a toast, Secretary General of the Institute Hsieh Li said that it was of great benefit for the U.S. congressmen to come and acquire first-hand information on China's internal and external policies and its desire to advance China-U.S. relations. "Although certain people do not like to see the growth of China-U.S. relations, yet it is in compliance with the desire of our two peoples and also in the interest of the people of the world to develop these relations," Hsieh Li said. "No force whatsoever can block this trend of history."

Mr. Williams said in reply that he and his colleagues were very glad to visit China at the request of President Carter. "It will be beneficial to the United States for the making of the policy to push forward the existing friendship between the United States and China," he said.

The chief of the Liaison Office of the United States in China and Mrs. Woodcock were among the guests. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Hai-jung and advisor to the institute Wu Mao-sun were present on the host side. The six-member delegation arrived here this morning on a friendly visit as guests of the institute. Their fortnight-long itinerary will also take them to Shanghai, Nanchang, Lushan and Canton.



I. 5 Dec 78

A 2

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NCNA CITES PRESIDENT CARTER ON NONINTERVENTION IN IRAN

OW011708Y Peking NCNA in English 1648 GMT 1 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Dec (HSINHUA)--"We do not have any intention to interfere in the internal affairs of Iran" and "do not approve interference by any other country," said U.S. President Carter yesterday, according to a report from Washington. He made the remark while speaking of the Iranian situation at a news conference. Earlier, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd had both expressed the U.S. attitude towards the Iranian situation. President Carter said he thought the shah understood the situation in his country very clearly and the reasons for some of the problems he had experienced recently. Carter reiterated the U.S. support for the shah, and trusted the shah "to maintain stability in Iran". He added that he trusted the Iranian people to make decisions on their own leadership.

CARTER-KHALIL TALKS IN WASHINGTON NOTED

OW022107Y Peking NCNA in English 1942 GMT 2 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Dec (HSINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil held a three-hour discussion yesterday on the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations, according to reports from Washington.

The Egyptian-Israeli peace talks starting from October 12 have been stalled for two weeks over the contents of the proposed peace treaty and the question of linking the treaty to negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The two sides withdrew their chief negotiators on November 17.

Prime Minister Khalil arrived in Washington on November 30 as the emissary of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. He carried with him a letter from as-Sadat to President Carter containing Egypt's overall political assessment of the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks. According to a report by AL AHRAM, Egypt stressed in its political assessment the following principles: "Egypt's keenness on resuming the talks within the framework of achieving a comprehensive and full peace in the Middle East in accordance with the letter and spirit of the two Camp David agreements;" "making changes in the phraseology of the proposed draft Egyptian-Israeli treaty dealing in particular with article six thereof in affirmation of Egypt's commitment to the Arab collective security charter and the priority of that charter so long as peace has not been achieved between Israel and all its Arab neighbours;" and "stressing the importance of the linkage between the draft Egyptian-Israeli peace accord and the solution of the Palestinian problem together with formulating a timetable for the conduct of elections on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip."

Khalil also met with U.S. Secretary of State Vance yesterday before meeting with Carter. He is going to visit some West European countries after his trip to the United States.

In the meantime, President Carter told a press conference on November 30 that he was "dissatisfied and disappointed at the length of time required to bring about a peace treaty that was signed by both Israel and Egypt." But, he said, "We will continue to pursue our efforts to bring about a peace treaty there".

I. 5 Dec 78

A 3

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. Senate Democratic Leader Robert Byrd is now touring the Middle East as an emissary of President Carter. He was received by President as-Sadat in Cairo on November 29.

NIXON CITED ON IMPORTANCE OF STRONG CHINA FOR WORLD PEACE

OW050030Y Peking in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Former U.S. President Nixon appeared on French television on the evening of 18 November. He said that an economically and militarily strong China is important to the interests of world peace. Answering questions by television viewers on a special program, the former U.S. president continued: A strong China is needed because the Soviet Union harbours a high sense of superiority and thinks that it can invade China at will. To enable China to have a much stronger defensive strength to resist any potential aggressors is in the interests of China, world peace and the West, he said. His remarks on the television program attracted unprecedented audience attention. result, the programs set a viewing record. The majority of the audience agreed with Nixon's viewpoints.

NCNA NOTES U.S., INDIA TO EXPAND BILATERAL TRADE

OW050242Y Peking NCNA in English 1625 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--India and the United States have agreed to further expand their bilateral trade and, for this purpose, a permanent committee is going to be set up, according to New Delhi reports.

This was decided during the talks between U.S. Secretary of Commerce Mrs. Juanita Kreps and Indian Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation Mohan Dharja in New Delhi. The total volume of trade in fiscal 1979-80 between the two countries will be 25 percent more than that of the present fiscal year.

The United States is now the largest trading partner of India. The volume of India's export to the U.S. is 11 percent of the total while that of its import from the United States is 21 percent of the total. In 1977-78, the total value of two way trade amounted to nearly 1,600 million U.S. dollars. Between April and September this year the two way trade already touched over 1,020 million dollars and it is expected to gross 2,000 million dollars in the current year (by the end of next March).

Secretary Kreps and Indian Finance Minister Patel discussed U.S. investments in India. Patel told Kreps that India would encourage the U.S. investors in the country to concentrate on production of bulk and high technology drugs.

Kreps paid her visit to India between November 28 and December 2.

STRIKE BY U.S. STEEL HAULERS REPORTED

OW011420Y Peking NCNA in English 1226 GMT 1 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking 1 Dec (HSINHUA)--The strike held by U.S. steel haulers for higher freight and better working conditions has entered its 20th day yesterday, according to Washington reports. The strike began in the Chicago-Gary area on November 10 and became a nationwide action gradually. U.S. steel transport and production were effected as the strikers set up picket lines outside some steel plants. According to U.S. press reports, there are some 30,000 steel truckers in the U.S. hauling some 50 percent of the country's finished steel. They are hard pressed and waged strikes in 1967, 1970 and 1974.

I. 5 Dec 78

A 4

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Repeated struggles against monopolist exploitation and oppression have been waged by U.S. workers since early this year. According to U.S. official statistics, there were 3,975 strikes during the first nine months of this year, involving 1.5 million workers and causing the loss of 32.6 million work days.

#### BRIEFS

U.S. MEDICAL GROUP IN SHANGHAI--During their visit to Shanghai, members of the medical workers delegation of the U.S.-China Friendship Association made some useful suggestions to the Shanghai Municipal Public Health Bureau on hospital construction and management. The 20-member delegation visited medical schools and hospitals in Shanghai. They found that Chinese doctors are second to none. But they felt that there is a serious shortage of nursing personnel, and that the hospitals lack modern equipment. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 29 Nov 79 OW]

#### SOVIET UNION

PRC CLAIMS MOSCOW CONFERENCE SHOWS RIFT IN WARSAW PACT

OW041251Y Peking Domest. Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 1 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Many Western news media have commented that, beset with differences, disagreements and gross confusion, the Moscow conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries exposed the rift within the Warsaw Treaty organization.

Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES said: The differences which emerged at the Warsaw Treaty conference reflect the most serious crisis this organization has faced since August 1968 when the Soviet Union invaded Czechoslovakia. They will most gravely influence the development of the political situation in Eastern Europe.

The Soviet Union had intended at the conference to have the other Warsaw Treaty member countries fully increase their share of the defense cost in an attempt to shift its heavy military expenditures onto others. However, some member countries withstood the pressure.

The Soviet Union also proposed at the conference to establish a unified command headquarters under Soviet control. This plan was also rejected. Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES said: The Romanians successfully frustrated the Soviet attempt to forge closer military cooperation and impose stricter discipline and uniformity in foreign policy.

The Soviet Union tried hard at the conference to urge Warsaw Treaty countries to join it in opposing China and shouldering the task of supporting Vietnam. The West German daily (?RUNDSCHAU) said: The most important topic at this conference was to align Moscow's partners on a tough policy toward China. However, the final document of the Moscow conference mentioned neither China nor Vietnam. The Austrian daily (?DIE PRESSE) said: Senior officials of the Warsaw Treaty countries have never been so much in disagreement as today in drafting a new China policy.

In the words of Western news media, the Moscow conference ended in an open insult to the Kremlin. West Germany's DIE WELT pointed out: The Warsaw Treaty countries; refusal to support Soviet policy marked a drastic change in the Eastern bloc. The U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said: The Soviets can no longer impose their foreign policy on their East European allies.

I. 5 Dec 78

A 5

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NCNA COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV'S 27 NOV PLENUM SPEECH

OWO11112Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1404 GMT 29 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 Nov--According to reports from Moscow, by vigorously militarizing the national economy in order to cope with its needs for aggression and expansion, the Soviet ruling clique has caused serious problems for the national economy. Because of the national economy's disproportionate development, a series of targets planned for the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan, 1976-80, have not been fulfilled. Brezhnev's speech at a plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee on 27 November has shed some light on this.

According to a TASS report, in discussing the ratio between the means of production (category B), Brezhnev said: "The investments in category B and their production capacity in the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan have been less than originally planned. Heavy industrial enterprises have not fully utilized their potential to increase production of consumer goods." This is having "a negative effect on satisfying the Soviet people's needs." However, sidestepping the Soviet ruling clique's fundamental policy to build up armaments and make preparations for war, Brezhnev merely blamed "some staff members of the planning and economic organs for still regarding the products in category B as a balance and attempting to balance some disproportion in the plan by cutting down the expenditures appropriated for producing these products."

According to Brezhnev, in the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan, the Soviet Union has increased its fixed production fund by 195 billion rubles, which will reach a total of 1,000 billion rubles by the end of the year; the total value of industrial output has increased 450 billion rubles over the first 3 years of the Ninth 5-Year Plan; and 250 million tons of grain were harvested and some 8 million tons of unginned cotton purchased by the state this year.

On agriculture, Brezhnev said: "There are still not enough foodstuffs, especially meat, to satisfy the demands of Soviet customers. "Losses of grain, potatoes, vegetables and fruit in the course of transporting them from the producer to the consumer remain considerable." "Such losses are intolerable." "Departments in charge of transporting, storing and processing agricultural products still cannot catch up with agricultural development. The construction of large granaries and capacities for processing beets, meat, dairy products, vegetables and fruit are still lagging behind the targets set in the 5-year plan."

Brezhnev said: "Judging from certain targets in the 5-year plan, we have not succeeded in bringing our economy completely to the level set in the 5-year plan." "Assignments for the production of the equipment to produce ferrous and nonferrous metals and coal and oil and the production of these resources are not being fully met. In practical terms, there has been no lessening of waste and losses of these important raw materials and fuels. This has created difficulties in a number of branches of the national economy." The machine-building industry has, to a certain extent, begun to lag behind the demands of the national economy."

Touching on capital construction, Brezhnev said: "A substantial gap still exists between plans and their fulfillment by the building ministries. To this day, we have not yet succeeded in stopping the process of scattering investments among numerous construction projects. The volume of unfinished construction is growing. Equipment worth several billion rubles has piled up and is laying idle in the warehouses." Citing examples, he said: "In 1966 it was decided that a cold rolled steel workshop would be built at the Lysva metallurgical plant.



Twelve years have passed, but what has been done? Only 28 million rubles of the 126 million rubles allocated has been used. Equipment worth tens of millions of rubles still lay idle. In the same year, the construction of a cannery began in Nakhodka. It was stopped in 1974 and resumed in 1977. Only 11 million of the 42 million rubles allocated has been spent on the construction of the project, which is expected to be completed in 1983, 17 years after construction was started."

Commenting on production and work efficiency, Brezhnev said: "Economic organizations in the central authorities, ministries and departments concerned have not succeeded in quickening the pace of economic development. They have not done a good job of making the necessary improvements in the quality of their work and achieving scientific and technical progress."

Discussing the 1979 plan in view of all these difficulties and problems, Brezhnev said: "A series of measures have been adopted to ease the national economy's disproportionate development. In distributing investments, emphasis must be placed on developing such important industries as fuel, power, metallurgy and transportation." Nevertheless, he repeatedly stressed that "the capability for national defense should be maintained above the required level."

MALAYSIAN PAPER, SRI LANKA PARTY HIT USSR-SRV TREATY

SING PING YIT PAO Article

OW030903Y Peking NCNA in English 0831 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Dec (HSINHUA)--Vietnam signed a "friendship treaty" with the Soviet Union in disregard of Southeast Asian countries' interests in order to pave the way for the Soviet proposed "Asian collective security system", noted an article carried by the Malaysian paper SING PING YIT PAO recently, according to a Kuala Lumpur report.

The article entitled "Vietnam, You Have Gone Far Away From Neutrality", said: "The 'Asian collective security system' does not meet the demand of the Asian people, and does not conform with the Southeast Asian society in particular. This concept contradicts the idea of neutralization, because a superpower is involved. It also runs counter to the concept of non-alignment."

"The balance in Southeast Asia has been disturbed by the Soviet-Vietnam treaty, and we cannot but feel anxiety about this," the article added.

The article showed its distrust of Vietnamese allegation that it is faced with serious threat. The article asked: If Vietnam had not put its "Indochinese federation" programme into force, why should Kampuchea have put up its resistance? If Vietnam had not carried out anti-Chinese activities, how could its relations with China have been deteriorated?

It further asked why the Soviet-Vietnam "friendship treaty" should be backed up with military terms, and added, "If the Soviet Union is threatened, Vietnam can by no means help it; But if Vietnam claims to be threatened, the Soviet Union can thus take military actions in accordance with the treaty. Is it not, then, Vietnam has placed itself in a position of bloc alignment?" [as received]

"The Japanese Foreign Ministry held that this treaty is detrimental to Southeast Asia. The Southeast Asian countries are watching closely the steps it is going to take," the article said.

It stressed: Vietnam has deviated from the path of neutrality and independence and, following the example of Cuba, has aligned itself with the Soviet Union. How can an aligned nation claim that it is a link of the non-alignment movement?

#### Sri Lanka Party Statement

OWO41232Y Peking NCNA in English 1202 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Colombo, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--"The Soviet-Vietnam treaty is not an ordinary treaty of friendship but a treaty which is highly of a military character. This is a threat to Asian peace," says a statement issued recently by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka (Marxist-Leninist).

The statement adds, "Since its degeneration into an imperialist power, the Soviet Union, in its global contention with the United States is doing its utmost to have the Asian region under its thumb." With this aim in mind, the Soviet Union has some time ago put forward a so-called "collective security system for Asia".

It notes that the Soviet authorities make use of the regional hegemonist ambitions of the Vietnamese authorities in order to achieve their aim of subjugating the countries of Southeast Asia.

It points out, "the Soviet social-imperialists have turned Vietnam into a Cuba of Asia in order to have Southeast Asia under their control as part of their global strategy for world hegemony. The Vietnam-Soviet treaty is not only for assisting the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea. Its main aim is to subvert the governments and destroy the liberation movements of Southeast Asian peoples in order to finally have this entire region under Soviet-Vietnamese control."

The statement calls for vigilance against the situation created by this treaty. "The countries and peoples of whole Asia must unitedly oppose the measures of the Soviet hegemonists and their Asian pawn, the Vietnamese authorities."

#### NORTH ASIA

##### SOVIET WARSHIPS SAILING IN TSUSHIMA STRAIT REPORTED

OWO50828Y Peking NCNA in English 0742 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--A patrol ship "Yoshino" of the Japanese Maritime Self-Defence Force yesterday spotted six Soviet warships sailing down the Tsushima Strait at a point 35 kilometres south of Tsushima of Nagasaki Prefecture, according to a KYODO report.

The spotted contingent, belonging to the Soviet Pacific Fleet, included a missile cruiser, a destroyer and a tanker.

It is unusual for so many Soviet warships to be spotted at one time in the area.

In addition to the "Yoshino", the Japanese Maritime Self-Defence Force also sent aircraft to keep a watch on the activities of the Soviet warships from the sea and the air. The Maritime Self-Defence force also confirmed that on November 24 two Soviet warships passed southward through the strait.



I. 5 Dec 78

A 8

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPANESE EMPEROR COMMENTS FAVORABLY ON TALKS WITH TENG

OW042120Y Peking NCNA in English 2006 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--The recent talks with Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping were pleasant, said Japanese Emperor Hirohito today in Shimoda, Shizuoka Prefecture, while receiving Japanese newsmen.

He said: "Vice-Premier Teng is a very jovial and forthright man. So our talks were very pleasant." He added: "It was clear to me that Vice-Premier Teng strongly desires good neighbourly relations between Japan and China."

VICE PREMIER WANG CHEN MEETS JAPANESE DELEGATION

OW041630Y Peking NCNA in English 1503 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Chen met with Tadashi Yaoita, president of the Japan-China Agricultural and Peasants Exchange Association, and Shinichiro Horie, secretary general of the association, here this afternoon.

Mr Tadashi Yaoita is an old friend of the Chinese people. He has visited China on many occasions and done much useful work in promoting the exchange of agricultural techniques between China and Japan. At today's meeting Vice-Premier Wang Chen said that more exchanges in agricultural techniques would be beneficial to the development of both sides. "Japan is highly experienced in growing rice, therefore we should learn from you," he said to the Japanese friends.

Present at the meeting were Hao Chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Yang Hsien-tung, president of the Chinese Society of Agronomy; and Wei Chen-wu, vice-chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee. The Japanese guests arrived here on November 30 and will shortly leave for home.

LIAO CHENG-CHIH MEETS JAPANESE ACTORS GROUP

OW022154Y Peking NCNA in English 1525 GMT 2 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Dec (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, this afternoon met with a friendship delegation of Japanese dramatists.

The delegation is composed mainly of actors and actresses. During their visit in Peking they exchanged experience in performing and creation with Chinese artists.

Vice-Chairman Liao Cheng-chih had a cordial and friendly conversation with leader Haruko Sugimura, deputy leader Hirotugu Ozaki and secretary-general Naoko Takizawa and other Japanese friends of the delegation. Hsia Yen, Chang Yu and Wu Hsueh were present on the occasion.

TOKYO WOMEN WELCOME PRC DELEGATION 1 DEC

OW030808Y Peking NCNA in English 0737 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Dec (HSINHUA)--About 200 Japanese women of various circles held a meeting here yesterday afternoon to warmly welcome the visiting Chinese women's delegation which arrived here on December 1 for a friendly visit to Japan.

Addressing the meeting chairman of the Executive Committee for welcoming the Chinese women's delegation, Sumiko Tanaka said that at the time of jubilant celebrations of the signing and effectuation of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty and at the time when the friendly ties between the two countries and peoples of Japan and China have ushered in a new period, the good-will visit to Japan of the Chinese women's delegation is of great importance to the enhancement of friendship and unity between the Japanese and Chinese women.

She stated that the Chinese women were and are a great revolutionary force. The Japanese women who have ardent love for China are very glad to see that the Chinese women, following Chairman Mao's teachings, are forcefully carrying out the women's movement. She expressed the hope that the Japanese and Chinese women will strengthen unity and friendship and join hands in their efforts for the liberation of women.

In her speech at the meeting Huang Kan-ying, leader of the Chinese women's delegation, said that the signing and effectuation of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty have opened up broader vistas for further promoting the friendly exchanges between China and Japan in the political, economic, cultural and scientific and technological fields. This event is of great significance to the lasting friendship between the two countries for generations. Furthermore, it will produce positive influence on the maintenance of peace and security in Asian and the Pacific region and the whole world.

She said: "At present, an excellent situation prevails throughout China. An atmosphere of stability and unity and of making all-out efforts to speed up the national economy has emerged." "This democratic and lively political situation is gratifying. Never before have the Chinese people been so united, full of confidence and determined to build China into a great powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, modern industries, modern national defence and modern science and technology by the turn of this century," she said.

"Let us exert more efforts to cultivate the flower of friendship between China and Japan so as to make it blossom more brilliantly. Let the China-Japan friendship vessel sail triumphantly with the strong wind of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty," she said.

A member of the Chinese delegation sang Chinese and Japanese melodies at the meeting, followed by a chorus of the song "I love Tienanmen in Peking" by all the participants.

In the evening the welcoming committee held a cocktail party in honour of the Chinese delegation. Chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association Hisao Kuroda spoke at the party.

#### NORTH KOREAN GEOLOGICAL GROUP ARRIVES IN PEKING

OWO31736Y Peking NCNA in English 1649 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Dec (HSINHUA)--A Korean geological delegation led by Pak Won-hyon, vice-minister of resource exploitation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived here by train this morning.

The delegation is made up of geologists, geophysicists and oil drilling specialists and has come to study petroleum enterprises in China.

I. 5 Dec 78

A 10

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

After his arrival in Peking, Vice-Minister Pak Won-hyon said that a growing oil industry would play an important role in China's effort to realize the four modernizations by the end of the century. "I am glad to have an opportunity to acquaint myself with China's petroleum industry," he added.

In the evening, Chang Wen-pin, vice-minister of petroleum industry, hosted a banquet in honour of the Korean comrades. Chang wen-pin said in his toast that the Korean delegation's visit would give encouragement to the Chinese oil workers who were working hard to build ten more oilfields of Taching's size. This was also a good opportunity for them to learn from the Korean comrades, he added.

In reply, the Korean vice-minister said that the Korean people rejoiced at all achievements of the Chinese people in their struggle to build a powerful modern socialist state as they did at their own.

During the banquet, the Chinese and Korean comrades pledged to learn from and support each other in their socialist revolution and construction so as to promote prosperity in both countries. Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su was among the guests.

#### BRIEFS

METEOROLOGICAL DELEGATION TO JAPAN--Peking, 2 Dec--A Chinese meteorological delegation headed by Jao Hsing and Wang Jui-chi left here by air today for Tokyo on a friendly visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Meteorological Agency. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0720 GMT 2 Dec 78 OW]

SHIPPING DELEGATION TO JAPAN--Peking, 30 Nov--A delegation of the head office of the China Ocean Shipping Agency led by its Deputy General Manager Chou Chiu-yen, left here for Japan today at the invitation of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1255 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW]

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN TIENTSIN--The 107-member Kobe Japan China friendship delegation visited Tientsin on 10 November. Vice chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee Wang En-hui received them on the evening of 11 November. Vice chairmen of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee Huang Chih-kang and Wang En-hui and deputy director of the foreign affairs office under the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee Wang Ping and others attended the soiree held to welcome this delegation. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 Nov 78 SK]

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

CHINA CLAIMS SRV ROLE IN ESTABLISHING NEW CAMBODIA 'UNITED FRONT'

OWO42144Y Peking NCNA in English 2124 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities announced, after long preparations, the establishment of a counter-revolutionary organization, "The Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS)," yesterday evening through its propaganda machine. The organization openly clamoured to "overthrow" the Kampuchean Government. This is a grave step painstakingly planned by the Vietnamese authorities to expand the war of aggression against Kampuchea.

The announcement was immediately relayed by TASS under the title "Report by VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY".

I. 5 Dec 78

A 11

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

When VNA announced the "news" yesterday, it said the story was based on a report by SAPORDAMEAN KAMPUCHEA (the KAMPUCHEAN NEWS AGENCY). But an AFP report from Bangkok today said, "The first dispatches from KNUFNS were an exact copy of bulletins put out by Vietnamese radio yesterday."

VNA also announced that this puppet organization owns a radio called "Voice of the Cambodian People." But, according to the AFP report, the radio is believed "to be situated between Loc Ninh and Tay Ninh in Vietnam," not in Kampuchean "liberated zone" as alleged.

A UPI report from Bangkok today said, "Diplomatic sources said there was little doubt the 15-member front Central Committee was sponsored, aided and likely armed by Hanoi." It quoted a diplomat as saying that "the Vietnamese army, fighting under the new Cambodia colours, might step up attacks inside Cambodia. Another UPI report from Bangkok yesterday said, "Some analysts see the formation of the united front as a natural outgrowth of Vietnam's gradual push into Cambodia," and the fighting "is taken by regular Vietnamese troops backed by artillery and air support."

A correspondent of the London DAILY TELEGRAPH in Singapore pointed out today, "Full direction for both the political and military prosecution of the war would come from Hanoi, but under the convenient camouflage of the front and in the name of Cambodian 'dignity and independence'," he wrote, "senior Vietnamese strategists now feel that Cambodia is likely to be a tougher target than they had originally thought. Furthermore, it (the formation of the puppet organization) might indicate that Hanoi is also preparing for a longer military haul than she had originally planned."

NUON CHEA'S DENUNCIATION OF SRV, USSR EXPANSIONISM CITED

OWO41648Y Peking N7NA in English 1524 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--Nuon Chea, deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, said that the Kampuchean people are carrying out the just struggle against aggression made by the international expansionists--Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Their purpose is to safeguard their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and national dignity. It is also for maintaining peace and security in Southeast Asia, Asia and the whole world. The Kampuchean people are preparing to smash Vietnam's second aggression.

He made these remarks at the banquet given at the State Palace on December 2 in honour of the delegation of the Communist League of West Germany which, led by the league Central Committee Secretary Hans Gerhart Schmieder, arrived in Phnom Penh on December 2 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea.

Referring to the situation in Kampuchea, Deputy Secretary Nuon Chea said, "The Kampuchean people and the Revolutionary Army with guns in their hands are resisting the aggression committed by Vietnam and its master, the Soviet Union. At the same time they are engaged in national construction so as to raise the people's living standards."

He added, "Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and party Secretary Pol Pot, we will surely thwart the aggression by the international expansionists--Vietnam and the Soviet Union."



Hans Gerhart Schmierer said: "After defeating U.S. imperialism, the Kampuchean people are facing the aggression by Vietnamese regional hegemonism backed by social-imperialism." He said: "The Kampuchean people's struggle has won sympathy and support from the working class and other people of the whole world." Nuon Chea held talks with the delegation in the afternoon.

ASEAN STEADFASTNESS AGAINST USSR, SRV 'PLOTS' NOTED

BK021122Y Peking in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 1 Dec 78 BK

[Unattributed article: "ASEAN Countries Perseveringly Maintain Their Neutral Line and Remain Vigilant Against Hegemonist Plots"]

[Text] To stand against the intervention of the superpowers, in 1971 the ASEAN countries--Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand--issued a declaration on the neutrality of Southeast Asia, rejecting all forms of intervention by all powers and establishing a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

This line manifests the aspirations of the Southeast Asian countries and peoples for maintaining national independence and doing away with all control by superpowers, especially the Soviet Union. Over the past few years the ASEAN countries have successfully checked the schemes of harassment and subversion by the hegemonist clique and have constantly and firmly maintained their just line--which has been broadly supported and welcomed by various countries.

The ASEAN countries' neutral line was advanced after they had rejected the so-called Asian collective security system which the Soviet Union was peddling. Because ASEAN's line is a major obstacle to Soviet ambitions of ruling Asia, it has been constantly sabotaged by the Soviet Union. Moscow has claimed that the ASEAN policy of neutrality agrees in several respects with the Asian collective security system, trying to ignore the neutralization of Southeast Asia, and considering this region an area from which it can rule Asia.

Public opinion in the ASEAN countries has exposed this plot and pointed out that the Soviet Union, by trying to use the collective security system as bait to catch Asian countries in its trap, has grossly underestimated the intelligence of the Asian peoples. Realizing its approach was a failure, the Soviet Union then changed its tactic by criticizing ASEAN, saying the latter was a disguised military organization which served the United States. The Vietnamese authorities, also nurturing ambitions of regional hegemony, then chimed in with the Soviet Union to attack ASEAN, charging that it was a military alliance and a U.S. neocolonialist tool.

ASEAN countries have resolutely rejected all the Soviet and Vietnamese criticism. At the same time, they have tightened their solidarity and cooperation to oppose all external forces of intervention. For the past few years, they have continued to strengthen their solidarity and to consult with one another to promote trade and economic cooperation. Each individual country has strived to develop the regional economy by increasing its own economic strength and has scored outstanding achievements in promoting political and economic relations between the region and Second and Third World countries. ASEAN's role has become increasingly important in the international arena and its international position has been constantly enhanced.

Faced with this situation, the Soviet Union has been unable to deny the existence of ASEAN. Recently it has completely changed its attitude toward ASEAN, resorting to smiling diplomacy and saying that goodwill and patience must be adopted toward the existence and activities of ASEAN. The Vietnamese authorities were then ordered to advance a proposal for the establishment of a zone of "peace, independence and genuine neutrality" with a view to distorting the ASEAN principles for peace, freedom and neutrality. ASEAN was also urged to extend membership to Vietnam so that the latter could act as a Trojan horse.

I. 5 Dec 78

A 13

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

In the past month or so, Vietnamese leaders and the Soviet deputy foreign minister have been visiting ASEAN countries. However, they did not achieve what they expected. The ASEAN countries and peoples remain firm and highly vigilant against the hegemonistic activities aimed at penetration and expansion. No sooner had the Vietnamese statement been issued than Singapore Foreign Minister Rajaratnam expressed doubts about the meaning of "genuine independence" and Philippine Foreign Minister Romulo condemned Vietnam for paving the way for Soviet penetration by warning that an African situation might arise in Southeast Asia. The press in ASEAN countries also pointed out that it was not by chance that the Soviet Union and Vietnam had changed their attitude toward ASEAN to serve the interests of this bloc. Their attitude stems from [word indistinct].

If Vietnam could join ASEAN, it would act on Soviet orders and serve its boss in creating an Asian collective security system. ASEAN has several times voiced its stand on Southeast Asian neutrality. Not long ago, the 11th conference of ASEAN foreign ministers issued a communique reaffirming that ASEAN countries would resolutely struggle to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. During Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong's tour of ASEAN countries, they again reiterated their resolve to attain their goals of peace, freedom and neutrality, and not to accept the Vietnamese proposal for a zone of "peace, independence and genuine neutrality."

The fact that the ASEAN countries and peoples firmly maintain their just line will benefit peace, stability and prosperity in Southeast Asia and will positively contribute to the Third World people's struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. No matter what tricks the Soviet Union and its underlings might play, they will certainly not be able to carry out their plots to fruition.

PRC TRADE DELEGATION OFF TO VISIT CAMBODIA

2 December Departure

OW022116Y Peking NCNA in English 1627 GMT 2 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Dec (HSINHUA)--A Chinese Government trade delegation led by Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here by air today for a friendship visit to Democratic Kampuchea. They were seen off at the airport by Tsui Chun, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Pech Cheang, Kampuchean ambassador to China.

Arrival in Phnom Penh

OW022118Y Peking NCNA in English 1527 GMT 2 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Dec (HSINHUA)--A Chinese Government trade delegation led by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Chieh arrived in Phnom Penh this afternoon for a friendly visit to Democratic Kampuchea at the invitation of the Committee of Foreign Trade of Kampuchea, according to a report from Phnom Penh. It will discuss trade problems with the Kampuchean side. The Chinese delegation was welcomed at the airport among others by Van Rith, chairman of the Committee of Foreign Trade of Kampuchea. Chinese Ambassador to Kampuchea Sun Hao was also present.

Ieng Sary Reception

OW030901Y Peking NCNA in English 0836 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Dec (HSINHUA)--Deputy Prime Minister in Charge of Foreign Affairs Ieng Sary of Democratic Kampuchea received Cheng Chieh, leader, Yen Ching-chieh, deputy leader, and all other members of the Chinese Government trade delegation at the Foreign Ministry yesterday afternoon.



I. 5 Dec 78

A 14

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

In their most cordial and friendly conversation, Ieng Sary and Cheng Chieh expressed satisfaction with the development and cooperation in trade between the two countries. President of the Committee of Trade of Democratic Kampuchea, Chinese ambassador to Kampuchea, and political counsellor of the Chinese Embassy were present on the occasion.

The president of the Committee of Trade gave a banquet last night in honour of the Chinese delegation. Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary was present.

#### CHINESE PLA ACROBATIC TROUPE PERFORMS IN CAMBODIA

OW021228Y Peking NCNA in English 1217 GMT 2 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Dec (HSINHUA)--The acrobatic troupe of the Chinese People's Liberation Army performed in the central, northern, northeast and western regions of Kampuchea from November 21 to December 1 to the enthusiastic welcome of 70,000 workers, peasants and soldiers, according to a report from Phnom Penh.

Nguon Kang, deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea (KCP), secretary of the KCP northwest region committee and chairman of the northwest region serve-the-people committee, Ke Saum, secretary of the KCP central region committee and chairman of the central region serve-the-people committee, Tim Soeurg, deputy secretary of the KCP northern region committee and vice-chairman of the northern region serve-the-people committee, and Yim Yeth, deputy secretary of the KCP western region committee, gave banquets for the Chinese acrobats and saw their performances.

The Chinese artists took time off to visit a textile mill, a pharmaceutical plant, a rubber processing factory, an artificial lake and the famous Angkor relics.

#### Meet With Ieng Sary

OW041234Y Peking NCNA in English 1210 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, gave a dinner in Phnom Penh yesterday evening in honour of the visiting acrobatic troupe of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, according to a Phnom Penh report.

Proposing a toast, Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary said that the marvellous performances by the troupe had been warmly welcomed by the Kampuchean people. He continued that the troupe's visit had strengthened and developed the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, peoples and armies of Kampuchea and China.

Cheng Tse-min, leader of the troupe, said that the visit had provided an opportunity to learn from the Kampuchean people and army men who are waging a courageous struggle and working selflessly for the defence and construction of their country. He expressed the belief that the heroic Kampuchean people and armed forces would be able to smash the foreign intrusion.

So Hong, secretary general of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry was also present, as were members of the visiting Chinese Government trade delegation and the Chinese ambassador, Sun Hao. After the dinner, the guests and hosts watched a performance by the Kampuchean art troupe.

I. 5 Dec 78

A 15

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NCNA REPORTS CAMBODIAN MISSION'S DEPARTURE FROM GUYANA

OW031546Y Peking NCNA in English 1509 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Georgetown 2 Dec (HSINHUA)--The good-will mission of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea led by In Nath, ambassador to the United Nations, left here today for New York after a four-day visit to Guyana.

The mission called on Guyana Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson on November 29. In Nath explained to the minister the real cause of the conflict between Kampuchea and Vietnam and denounced the Soviet-backed Vietnamese aggression against his country. He also expounded Kampuchea's just position of defending its sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity.

PRC DELEGATE ADDRESSES ASIA-PACIFIC CHILD MEETING

OW011756Y Peking NCNA in English 1731 GMT 1 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 1 Dec (HSINHUA)--The regional consultation for Asia and the Pacific on the International Year of the Child ended its four-day session at the Philippine International Convention Centre, here today.

Delegates from some 30 countries or regions including Chang Shu-i, deputy general secretary of the Chinese People's National Committee in Defence of Children, and her assistant, attended the consultations.

The consultation was declared open by J.B.P. Maramis, executive secretary of ESCAP.

In an address she delivered at the opening ceremony, Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos, wife of Philippine president and honorary chairman of the National Child of the Philippines, stressed the importance of the healthy growth and education of children and gave a brief account on efforts the Philippine Government had made in these fields.

Delegates of various countries spoke of the situation and problems in upbringing and educating children in their respective countries, exchanged experience and emphasized the necessity of further strengthening the work on this field.

Chinese delegate Chang Shu-yi spoke at the regional consultation. She said that the Chinese Government and people agree to and support the holding of the International Year of the Child in 1979 and that a series of activities will be carried out in line with the purpose of the year.

She pointed out, in the world today especially in the Third World countries there are numerous children who are still victims of sufferings. "The root cause of all these misfortunes lies in aggression, interference, exploitation and plunder by foreign powers. In order to ensure that children in the Third World countries will completely free from poverty and misery, fully enjoy their right to education and lead a happy life, it is necessary to fight unremittingly against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, to win and safeguard independence and sovereignty of their respective countries.

At today's closing ceremony, recommendations on strengthening the work for the development of children were approved.

I. 5 Dec 78

A 16

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

TABLE TENNIS TEAMS HONOR CHOU EN-LAI IN KUALA LUMPUR

OW022202Y Peking NCNA in English 2058 GMT 2 Dec 78 OW

[Feature: Remembrance From Afar--NCNA headline]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 2 Dec (HSINHUA correspondent)--At the Fourth Asian Table Tennis Championships, [ATTC], which opened here, people often praised and cherished the memory of the beloved and esteemed late Premier Chou En-lai for his loving concern and support for the Asian Table Tennis Union. Some in particular have expressed to the Chinese table tennis team their ardent love for Premier Chou as well as their friendly feelings towards the Chinese people.

One day, as competition in the men's and women's singles was in full swing, three girls approached the coach of the Chinese women's team Chang Hsieh-lin. They introduced themselves as Pakistanis. One of them, a girl of medium height, opened a pingpong bat jacket inside which was a photo of Premier Chou. She took out the photo very carefully, saying that they would like to present this photo to the Chinese team as an expression of their love for Premier Chou and their kind feelings towards the Chinese people. Deeply moved, Chang Hsieh-lin firmly shook the girls hands and said: "Thank you!, Thank you!. What boundless love both you and the entire Chinese people cherish for Premier Chou!" When Chang Hsieh-lin told Li Fu-jung and other teammates about this, they were so deeply moved that none of them could utter a word.

During his life time, Premier Chou had shown meticulous care for the education and training of the Chinese table tennis team politically and technically and was rejoiced at its growth. All the veteran comrades of the team had listened to his cordial and assiduous teachings on several occasions. But in the days when the "gang of four" ran rampant, their follower in the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission feverishly opposed our beloved Premier Chou, and attacked and persecuted a number of comrades of the team. All this has made the team members cherish and honour the memory of the beloved premier more deeply.

This correspondent called on the three Pakistan girls who are both sisters and team-mates of the Pakistan table tennis team. The eldest sister is called Rubina Shakoor, aged 19, the second sister Seema Shakoor, 16 and the youngest sister Nazo Shakoor is only 14. Speaking for the three, Seema said that before they left home for the Asian championships, they discussed how to express their deep memory of Premier Chou and their friendship for the Chinese people and decided to present to the Chinese team a photo of Premier Chou which was kept long and well preserved in a jacket. There is another photo of the Chinese premier in their home, seema added. She continued that she had been to China once. It was a three-day visit in May 1976. During that trip she had an earnest hope to visit a place where the memory of Premier Chou could be honoured. However her aspiration was not realized because of the short span of time. But she remained firm in her conviction that her aspiration would come true sooner or later.

At the inauguration of the Asian Table Tennis Union in Peking in May 1972, Premier Chou received the delegates from 16 nations.

He noted that the founding of the Asian Table Tennis Union [ATTU] was a pioneering undertaking which demonstrates the unity among the Asian peoples. The Chinese premier's words have now become a motto of the current championships. Chen Wing Sum, chairman of the 4th ATTC Organizing Committee, said that the ATTU owes its successes today to Premier Chou.

Honorary Secretary-General Sung Chung of the ATTU said: "Premier Chou had shown particular concern for the work of the ATTU. He received all its delegates the day following its formation. The premier questioned in detail about the founding of this organization and solicited opinions from every delegate present on the occasion. At last, Premier Chou said humorously: The Foreign Ministry has only given me half an hour, but I have taken you an hour and a half. The banquet is ready. I'm sorry to have kept you here so long!"

Khor Teik Hooi, referee of the 4th ATTC attended the inauguration meeting in Peking in May 1972 at the head of a Malaysian delegation and was received by Premier Chou. He was apparently excited and happy when he recalled that reception as if it had taken place only yesterday. He said: "At first we had gone to Peking to make preparations for establishing the ATTU but after we arrived there, all people were of the opinion that there was no need to do any preparatory work since delegates from many countries had arrived. So this organization was founded right away." Full of emotions he described how Premier Chou had left an indelible impression on his mind. Reviewing the ATTU's development and growth, he said that this union now with 32 member states is one of the biggest sports organizations in Asia. Under its guidance, considerable improvements have been made in the table tennis techniques in Asia. To enhance the friendship between the Asian peoples and raise their table tennis skill has been the guiding principle of the ATTU since the very day of its inception. A fine tradition has also taken shape in the ATTU, that is democratic consultation, he added.

In conclusion, he said: "We are greatly indebted to Premier Chou En-lai for he had laid the foundation of the flourishing scene we have today!"

#### EUROPE

##### FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER HOSTS PEKING BANQUET

OWO42009Y Peking NCNA in English 1948 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--French Minister of Foreign Trade Jean Francois Deniau and Chinese Vice-Premier Ku Mu joined in stressing here this evening that the newly-concluded long-term agreement on developing economic relations and cooperation between China and France was a major event in the annals of their relations.

Proposing a toast at a return banquet he hosted, Minister Deniau pointed out that the agreement laid a foundation for France and China to further their economic and technical cooperation. He went on to say that industrial representatives and organizations in France were willing to participate in China's modernization programme in every field. The French Government and people considered such cooperation between France and China as important to the interests of the two countries and to the equilibrium in the world, he said.

Vice-Premier Ku Mu replied in his toast that Minister Deniau's visit was fruitful and very successful. The conclusion of the long-term agreement, he said, marked a new period of development for trade and economic cooperation between China and France and was a powerful impetus to the traditional friendship of the two peoples.



I. 5 Dec 78

A 18

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

It was in the interests of the two peoples as well as the interests of the people round the globe to strengthen and expand the friendly cooperation between the two countries. "Together we will strive to attain the goals set by the agreement and create conditions for their overfulfilment," he declared.

Among the guests were Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang and leading members of departments concerned.

French Ambassador to China Claude Arnaud was also present.

Minister and Mme. Deniau and their party will leave here for home shortly.

#### AFP Report

OWO41737Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1722 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 4 Dec (AFP)--Chinese Deputy Premier Ku Mu and French Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau today stressed the political implications of the important agreement on economic cooperation signed this morning by France and China.

During a farewell banquet he gave, Mr. Deniau emphasized the "political determination" of both sides to achieve the agreement, which he called "fundamental in the interest of our two countries and for world balance."

Mr Ku spoke of Peking's support for the formation of a "European union against hegemonism," alluding to the Soviet Union and the "threat" China says that country poses to Western Europe.

Recalling Mr Deniau's request to his Chinese counterpart, Li Chiang--who was also present at the banquet--for the signing of contracts between France and China by means of a Chinese-style "tatzupao" or large-character poster, Mr. Ku light-heartedly said he welcomed the use of such "democratic methods" in French-Chinese negotiations.

Mr Ku urged that the goals for trade exchanges between the two countries set forth in the agreement be surpassed. The French-Chinese economic cooperation pact calls for trade value at 60,000 million francs (almost 14,000 million dollars) over a seven-year period from 1978 to 1985.

In an editorial printed today to coincide with China's signing of the first agreement of this kind with a Western power, the PEOPLE'S DAILY sounded the theme for a major campaign of development of China's foreign trade.

A "great campaign and a great mobilization" were needed for such development, the newspaper of the Chinese Communist Party said. The PEOPLE'S DAILY reported that Chinese exports accounted for only 0.6 percent of exports worldwide, which, it said, "has nothing to do with the international position of our country."

The newspaper called for departure from the "ideological dungeon" in which China had shut itself and said the country must rid itself from the "psychology of small production," which it described as "incompatible with large-scale international trade." "Everyone must be concerned with exports," the party newspaper concluded.

I. 5 Dec 78

A 19

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BARRE COMMENTS ON PRC-FRENCH ECONOMIC ACCORD

OW050228Y Peking NCNA in English 0155 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--The China-France long term agreement on economic relations and cooperation "has not only economic but also political significance," stressed French Prime Minister Raymond Barre today.

Replying to journalists on his departure from the center for revenue and cost studies, Barre expressed his pleasure that the agreement signed in Peking today by the two foreign trade ministers of France and China had "very positive medium and long term elements."

The prime minister also declared, "I hope that it is just a first stage."

VICE PREMIER FANG I MEETS WITH FRENCH CAMERAMEN

OW041626Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Fang I had an interview with a group of cameramen of Antenne 2 of Television France here this afternoon.

During the interview, which was video-taped, Vice Premier Fang I answered questions raised by group leader Patrick Clement. He stated that there were broad prospects for cooperation between China and France in economic, trade and other fields. He also gave the French guests an account of China's domestic situation and its stand on some international issues.

The French guests arrived in China on November 1 to shoot a two-hour-long documentary entitled "The Chinese People on the new Long March".

Present on the occasion were Li Lien-ching, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, and Meng Chi-yu, deputy director of the central television station.

PEKING REVIEWS HEROIC STRUGGLE WAGED BY ROMANIAN PEOPLE

OW021036Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 1 Dec 78 OW

[Radio script by (Lo Tung-chuan): "In Commemoration of the 60th Founding Anniversary of the Unified Country of the Romanian Nation"]

[Text] The 60th founding anniversary of the unified country of the Romanian nation falls on 1 December. The anniversary marks an epoch-opening event that has written a brilliant golden page in Romania's history.

According to historical documents, as early as several centuries before the beginning of the Christian era, the ancestors of the Romanian people, the Dacians, were already settled in the areas along the Carpathian Mountains and the Danube. During the first century B.C., the Dacians built a country here that practiced slavery. In the first years of the Christian era, the Roman Empire, which dominated the Balkan area, conquered Dacia and made it a province. This Romanized the Dacians and turned them into Dacian Romans. In the long years since, the Dacian Romans repeatedly fought back intrusions by many nomadic peoples and remained settled in the areas along the Carpathians and the Danube. By the end of the 10th century, the Romanian people and the Romanian language emerged from among them.



From the end of the 12th century to the middle of the 14th century, the area saw the successive establishment of three independent feudal states--Transylvania, Walachia and Moldavia, which were also known as dukedoms. A common language, similar customs and habits and identical destinies kept these three dukedoms in close political, economic, military and cultural contact. During the years when the Ottoman Empire, the Russian Empire, the Hapsburg Empire and other strong powers in Europe were contending for hegemony and bullying small and weak countries, these three dukedoms acted in coordination with each other and launched a protracted, heroic struggle against foreign aggression and for national independence and unification of their countries. This unceasing struggle set off one spark after another, starting a fire across the land. Duke (Stephan) and the heroic (Hai girl) known to the Chinese people are the Romanian national heroes who came forward during this struggle. After fighting wave upon wave for several centuries in their struggle, the Romanian people finally established their unified country, the Romanian nation.

Romania's independence and unification were realized in three stages. The first stage was marked by the election in January 1859 of Alexander (Ion) Cuza by the provisional assemblies of both the Moldavia and Walachia dukedoms as their ruler. This brought about the union of the two dukedoms as a single country under the name Romania. This represented the decisive first step toward unification. The second stage saw a favorable international situation for Romania. On 9 May 1877 Romania decided to renounce its subordinate status under the Ottoman Empire and declare its independence. It then immediately plunged itself into the war of independence that lasted from 1877 to 1878, during which it defeated the Ottoman Empire's troops, thereby defending and consolidating its independence. These two stages represented the preparatory stage for the realization of unification.

During the third stage the dukedoms of Moldavia and Walachia, united under the name Romania, achieved their independence, but the third dukedom, Transylvania, continued under the control of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Transylvania waged a raging struggle against the Austro-Hungarian Empire's rule and for union with Romania. During the second half of World War I a drastic change occurred in Europe. The Central European allies were defeated, the Austro-Hungarian Empire disintegrated and the October Socialist Revolution was victorious, paving the way for union between Transylvania and Romania and establishment of a unified country, the Romanian nation.

As the voices for unification became increasingly louder, the assembly of the Transylvania dukedom decided to hold a grand national assembly on 1 December 1918 at Alba Iulia. Upon hearing the news, more than 100,000 peasants, workers, intellectuals and people of all other strata in society joined the 1,228 official representatives elected from various localities and converged on the city of Alba Iulia from every corner of Transylvania and from Romanian residential areas to take part in this gala gathering of historical significance. In the history of Romania, that day was a day of gala festivities. When the assembly voted unanimously to adopt the historical resolution on the permanent union between Transylvania and Romania, Alba Iulia's town square immediately became a sea of jubilant human waves. Rejoicing, the representatives and the more than 100,000 people who came to participate in the grand gathering held hands with each other and started the (?hooray) dance of unification.

The 1918 unification was by no means accidental. Rather, it was a reflection of the objective law governing the development of social history, a manifestation of the earnest aspiration for national independence and the unification of their country cherished by all of the Romanian people, and the result of their protracted and heroic struggle.

The heroic Romanian people cherish their national independence and unification. They deeply understand that national independence and unification cannot be won easily and can only be achieved through a hard, heroic struggle against the enemy, a struggle that may cost millions of lives. Whenever their country needs them, they will not hesitate to step forward to courageously defend their national independence and unification at any price, because they understand that "no force in the world can conquer a nation determined to defend its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity," a remark often repeated by President Ceausescu. The heroic Romanian people could neither be conquered by any historic big power of another nationality nor can it be intimidated by the threats of any contemporary hegemonic power.

Now, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Ceausescu, the Romanian people, who are masters of their own country, have scored tremendous successes in the struggle to defend their national independence and sovereignty and for the cause of socialist construction. Compared with 1938, Romania has increased its industrial production nearly 40-fold and agricultural output two-fold. Its national income has increased 11-fold over 1950. It has also made progress in the fields of education, culture and medical and health care and has generally raised its people's living standard. While celebrating the 60th birthday of the united Romanian nation, we wish our fraternal Romanian people new, greater successes in their struggle to build socialism and defend their fatherland.

#### KANG SHIH-EN FETES SWEDISH INDUSTRY DELEGATION IN PEKING

OW031954Y Peking NCNA in English 1933 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Dec (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en stressed here this evening that China attached importance to learning from other countries in line with Chairman Mao's teachings. "Our principle is to learn from the strong points of all nations and countries. We will join all other peoples in the world in learning from each other so as to overcome our shortcomings and make continuous progress."

The vice-premier said this at a banquet he gave in honour of a Swedish Government delegation led by Minister of Industry Erik Huss. The delegation arrived here this morning.

Vice-Premier Kang noted that Sweden had a wealth of experience in economic construction which China should learn and study. "Minister Erik Huss' trip here to sign the agreement on industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between China and Sweden is an occasion of great significance. It will bring our friendly cooperation in the industrial, scientific, technical and other fields to a new stage and create favourable conditions for our two peoples to learn from each other and, in particular, for the Chinese people to learn from the Swedish people."

Minister Erik Huss said in his toast that important changes were taking place in China where, "under the leadership of the Central Committee of the party the Chinese people have embarked upon an ambitious programme of modernization." He declared: "On behalf of the Swedish Government I would like to express my sincere hope that Swedish industry and technology will contribute to this development and to the realization of the economic objectives of this great country." He told his Chinese hosts that his government attached the greatest importance to the agreement due to be signed, because it would "provide an appropriate framework for an increased cooperation between our two countries."

Prior to the banquet, Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en had a meeting with the Swedish guests.

Swedish Ambassador to China Kaj Bjork attended the meeting and the banquet.

Present on the host side were Minister of Metallurgical Industry Tang Ko, Vice-Minister of the State Economic Commission Ma I, Vice-Minister of the State Planning Commission Kan Tzu-yu, Vice-Minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission Chiang Ming, Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Wen-chin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Tsui Chun and Vice-Minister of the First Machine-Building Industry Sun Yu-yu.

#### STOCKHOLM REPORTS ON PRC-SWEDISH TALKS

LD040658Y Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 3 Dec 78 LD

[Text] L.M. Ericsson, the telecommunications equipment manufacturing company has begun discussions with the PRC on what may become a new gigantic order for the company. China is now considering the modernization of its telephone network, and L.M. Ericsson's system axe is reported to be well placed in the preliminary decision the Chinese have made in choosing possible companies to deliver the equipment. This week Sweden is also to sign a trade agreement with China. Erik Huss, minister of industry, arrived in China today for a 4-day visit. Our correspondent (Anders Isaksson) reports from Peking:

L.M. Ericsson's discussions with China are still extremely preliminary, but one sign of interest is the fact that a delegation from the Chinese Telecommunications Administration is currently visiting L.M. Ericsson in Stockholm and that a numerically strong L.M. Ericsson delegation is to travel here to Peking after the turn of the year for further talks. The Chinese telephone network is now clearly undersized and requires expansion, but no one knows yet how big an investment in the telephone network the Chinese are actually planning. What is important as far as L.M. Ericsson is concerned is the choice of the system: If the Chinese choose the axe system for their modernization of the network, it means that L.M. Ericsson has secured a new big market which will give profits for years to come. L.M. Ericsson also has old traditions in China: The company laid the foundation for the present network in the southern part of the country and is also represented in Hong Kong.

L.M. Ericsson's discussions with the Chinese are only one of a number of big projects which the Chinese are discussing with the industrial countries of the Western world. During the next 10 years China will invest in rapid modernization. Agriculture is to be mechanized and industry expanded, chiefly with the aid of imported technology. China's goal is to be one of the world's big industrial states by the turn of the century. A rapid stream of delegations from industrial countries are now arriving here, and one country after another is offering long-term and advantageous credits in order to gain a foothold in the market. Up to now Japan and West Germany have taken the richest pickings in the deals that have been concluded. Japan and China have concluded 10-year agreement on a Chinese delivery of oil in exchange for Japanese technology.

But Sweden is also here. Industry Minister Erik Huss is here now to sign a Swedish-Chinese agreement on technical, scientific and industrial cooperation. Apart from the telephone equipment, the discussions with Sweden deal with a number of projects: equipment for mines and metallurgical plants, turbines and generators for the planned expansion of the use of hydropower, and also pulp and paper mills.

There are also discussions about trucks and railroads; China is to double its railroad network within a few years and build one or more truck factories.

In the midst of this business frenzy warning voices are, of course, not lacking. China has made drastic alterations in the course of its policy. The political situation is still unclear after last week's wallposter campaign, which has been thought to indicate a power struggle within the party and state leadership. The campaign has now been toned down, but on Sunday thousands of Peking inhabitants were crowding at the so-called democracy wall, a kilometer-long wall in central Peking covered with handwritten wallposters demanding democracy and the rehabilitation of the victims of the Cultural Revolution and the gang of four. But what this campaign will result in is still very unclear.

#### PRC COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER LEAVES BELGIUM FOR FRG

OWO30748Y Peking NCNA in English 0718 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 2 Dec (HSINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Communications Yeh Fei and his party left here for Bonn by train this evening after a six-day friendly visit to Belgium.

Belgian Minister of Communication Jozef Chabert saw them off at the railway station.

During his stay in Belgium, the Chinese communications minister had talks with his Belgian counterpart.

Yeh Fei and his party also visited factories, ports, shipyards as well as the Intercommunal Transport Company of Brussels, the super-highway control centre and the new super-highway network of Brussels, and the Chaleroi electric construction plant.

Ambassador Kang Mao-chao gave a banquet at the Chinese Embassy yesterday for the visit of Minister Yeh Fei and his party. Belgian Minister of Communication Chabert was present.

#### PRC FRIENDSHIP GROUP CONCLUDES VISIT TO BELGIUM

OWO41220Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 3 Dec (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries headed by Chu Tu-nan, vice-president of the association, left here this evening for Paris at the conclusion of a visit to Belgium.

Seeing the delegation off were Robert Hamaide, president, Serge Pairoux, secretary general, of the Belgium-China Association.

Chinese Ambassador to Belgium Kang Mao-chao was also present.

During their stay in the country, the Chinese visited factories, ports, a farm, universities, museums and places of historical interest. Their journey took them to Anvers, Gent, Liege and Mons. The delegation members were accorded warm hospitality wherever they went.

The delegation was received by Leon Defosset, minister of post and telecommunications and Brussels affairs, and Jean-Maurice Dehousse, minister of French culture.

Chu Tu-nan gave a reception on November 29 in honour of the members of the executive committee, and the founders, of the Belgium-China Association, who have made contributions to the friendship between the Chinese and Belgian peoples.



I. 5 Dec 78

A 24

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Ambassador Kang Mao-chao gave a reception yesterday evening for the visiting Chinese delegation. The delegation arrived here on November 25.

Arrives in Paris

OW041222Y Peking NCNA in English 0704 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 3 Dec (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries headed by Chu Tu-nan, vice-president of the association, arrived here this evening for a friendly visit to France at the invitation of the France-China Friendship Society.

The delegation was greeted by Regis Bergeron and Helene Marchisio, leading members of the society.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

VICE CHAIRMAN CHI PENG-FEI DEPARTS IRAQ FOR NIGER

OW041617Y Peking NCNA in English 1535 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress Chi Peng-fei and his wife Hsu Han-ping left here for Niger today after winding up the first leg of his six-nation official visit.

In a statement issued at the airport on his departure, Chi Peng-fei described his official visit to Iraq as "a complete success". The statement appreciated Iraq's non-alignment policy. "The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the Arab and Palestinian people in their just struggle and strongly condemn the Israeli Zionist policy of aggression and expansion," it said.

He was given a warm send-off at the airport by Iraqi Vice-President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan.

During his stay here, Chi Peng-fei was met by Iraqi President Ahman Hasan al-Bakr in a friendly atmosphere. He conveyed to the president the best regards from Premier Hua Kuo-feng and NPC Chairman Yeh Chien-ying. They had a talk on the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries. He was met by Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council Saddam Husayn and they discussed bilateral relationship and the prospects of its development.

During his talks with Vice-President Ma'ruf, they exchanged views on international issues of common interest, bilateral relations and the ways to develop the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries. Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei arrived here on November 28 at the invitation of Vice-President Ma'ruf.

Arrives in Niger

OW042156Y Peking NCNA in English 2145 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Niamey, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, and his wife Hsu Han-ping arrived here this afternoon to start the second leg of his six-nation official visit.

Acting Foreign Minister Moussa Sala was at the rampside of Vice-Chairman Chi's special plane to warmly greet the first Chinese state leader to visit this country in the heartland of Africa.

After the review of an honour guard, Vice-Chairman Chi was introduced to a long receiving line of Niger dignitaries and diplomatic envoys. Chinese Ambassador Hsieh Ko-hsi and other officials of the Chinese Embassy were also present.

In the company of Minister M. Sala, Vice-Chairman Chi drove to the government guest house, the Green Villa. Along the route, Chinese flags were flying in the tropical sun, and masses of people lined the road, cheering the guests as they passed. This evening, a banquet will be given by Minister M. Sala to welcome Vice-Chairman Chi.

#### ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON GABON PRESIDENT'S VISIT

##### Talks With Li Hsien-nien

OW041622Y Peking NCNA in English 1520 GMT 4 Dec 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council, and El-hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, held talks here this afternoon.

Attending the talks on the Gabonese side were Martin Bongo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Jean Francois Ntoutoume, personal minister-counsellor to the head of state in charge of civil aviation; and Gabonese Ambassador to China Alain Maurice Mayombo.

Attending the talks on the Chinese side were Ho Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and Liu Ying-hsien, Chinese Ambassador to Gabon.

##### Exchange Banquet Speeches

OW042002Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 4 Dec 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien hailed the developing friendly relations and cooperation between China and Africa in recent years at a banquet given by the Chinese State Council in honour of the President of Gabon and Madame El-Hadj Omar Bongo here this evening. He noted that this was in conformity with the wishes of the Chinese and African peoples.

The vice-premier went on to say: "At present, the increasing contacts between China and Africa will not only help strengthen the friendship between the Chinese and African peoples but also serve the cause of the people of the world for uniting against hegemonism and defending peace."

President Bongo replied that they were visiting China at a time when Gabon and China were enjoying the most friendly and fruitful relations in the economic, scientific, political and diplomatic fields.

Among those attending the banquet at the Great Hall of the People were Chen Mu-hua, vice-premier of the State Council; Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Lin Chia-mei, wife of Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien; Ho Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Speaking at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said that President Bongo was visiting China for the fourth time. "This fully shows his respect for China and the importance he attaches to Sino-Gabonese friendship."



The Chinese vice-premier said: "We have always held that exchange of visits between state leaders is of great importance to enhancing friendship between peoples and increasing their mutual understanding, learning from each other and developing amicable relations and cooperation between nations.

"Back in the early 1960's, in the upsurge of the African national liberation movement, our late beloved Premier Chou En-lai paid visits to a number of African countries, which marked a new stage in China's contacts with Africa and added an immortal chapter to the annals of Sino-African relations.

"In the past few years, we received many foreign state leaders in our country, but only a few of our state leaders made visits abroad. As a result, we incurred many debts in terms of return visits. Since the overthrow of the gang of four, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Hua, acting on our late great leader Chairman Mao's theory of the three worlds, has firmly supported the people of all countries in their struggles against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and actively expanded our friendly relations with all countries. Our leaders have started paying return visits to friendly countries, through which experience has been exchanged, mutual understanding deepened and friendship promoted.

"In the last year or so, Chairman Hua as well as our vice-chairmen, vice-premiers and vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress visited a total of nearly thirty countries, including more than a dozen African countries."

Vice-Premier Li announced that "there will be more visits by our state leaders to African countries next year for further reinforcing the edifice of Sino-African friendship." He pointed out that similar historical experiences and common fighting tasks linked China and the African Continent closely. "In the cause of combating imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, winning or defending national independence and national development, the Chinese and African peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other and have forged a profound military friendship."

"He said: Let us, China and the African countries, continue our common efforts to further strengthen the friendship between the peoples of China and African countries and consolidate the unity and cooperation between China and African countries in order to make still greater contributions to the just cause of the Third World and the people of all countries."

The Chinese vice-premier also paid tribute to the Gabonese people for the successes they had achieved under the leadership of President Bongo in national construction and external policy.

In his speech President Bongo pointed out that the excellent relations between Gabon and China "are justified by many common points of view. There is, above all, the political willingness clearly expressed by our two governments to cooperate between our two countries for the sole well-being of their people .

"There is also the struggle which China and Gabon are carrying on against imperialism, hegemonism and underdevelopment. There is, finally, the action taken by our governments in international organizations with a view to establishing a new, more equitable world economic order."

President Bongo continued: "In the Middle East, the rivalry between the hegemonic big powers continue to menace world peace. Gabon, on its part, will not remain indifferent to the tragedies of the Palestinian people.

I. 5 Dec 78

A 27

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

"In Africa, the situation in Rhodesia and Namibia in particular remains a preoccupation. The racist regimes in southern African continue to exercise their inadmissible policy in disregard of fundamental principles of human rights. We are nevertheless convinced that the victory of the nationalists is certain and close at hand and that the black majority will certainly accede to power. This is an irresistible trend of history."

Speaking of some regrettable and distressing conflicts among African countries, President Bongo said: "These conflicts sometimes originate from attempts to reverse frontiers left over by colonization. It is our hope that the pertinent stipulations of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity with regard to the respect for the principle of territorial integrity of member states will be observed scrupulously."

"We regard the expansion of cooperation in all domains among the countries engaged in construction as the only way to remove the obstacles to a rapid economic development of our peoples. The meetings and working sessions our two delegations will hold will contribute to reinforcing the cooperation that has already existed between our two countries. You have always understood us and responded to our aspirations. You have always aided us without strings attached. Friendship and mutual understanding have always been displayed in this cooperation."

After their speeches, the band played the national anthems of Gabon and China respectively.

Present were members of the president's party, Gabonese Ambassador and Madame Alain Maurice Mayombo and embassy officials.

Also present were leading members of Chinese Government departments, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the Peking units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the National Women's Federation. Cheng Fei, Hao Chung-shih, Wang Yu-ching, Pu Tung-hsiu, Chien Hsin-chung, Shen Tu, Mu Ching, Chin Chao, Li (Chuang), Wang Hsiao-i, Hsiao Hsuan-chin, Wu Chuan-heng and Chinese Ambassador to Gabon Liu Ying-hsien.

#### Visits Peking PLA Units

OW050857Y Peking NCNA in English 0831 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--El-Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, today visited a Peking unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and viewed a military display held in his honour.

President Bongo showed great interest and said: "My visit will help promote military cooperation between Gabon and China. It has given us a chance to study the experience of Chinese army men."

The president was accompanied by Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff, and Hsiao Hsuan-chin, deputy commander of the PLA Peking units.

On the firing range, the fighters marched passed the reviewing stand shouting a salute to the distinguished guests from Africa. An excellent display followed in 12 items including bayonet fighting, grenade throwing, mine laying, and mortar firing.

The distinguished Gabonese guests received a rousing welcome wherever they went at the army post.

## NEW WALLPOSTER CALLS FOR LIU SHAO-CHI REHABILITATION

OW041440Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1411 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] As readers continued to crowd round the "Democratic Wall" at the junction of Changan Avenue and Hsi Tan Street a new poster appeared calling for the rehabilitation of former President of the Republic Liu Shao-chi.

"All the wrong cases must be corrected" the poster said.

"What did Liu do wrong" the poster asked adding that the economic policies prescribed by the former head of state, particularly the use of "material encouragements" for workers which were a major cause of the fall of "China's Krushchev" as Mr Liu was dubbed, had now regained respect in China.

Meanwhile, for the first time since Mr Teng put the brakes on popular demonstrations in China the intellectual newspaper KWANGMING DAILY stressed the need to improve the proletarian democratic system which had "many shortcomings".

"The proletarian democratic system should give the proletarian much more than the bourgeois democratic system gives the bourgeoisie. But because the development of the proletarian system is immature this has not yet been achieved," the newspaper said. "Some of its defects have become obstacles and fetters for promoting productive forces," the KWANGMING DAILY added.

## 1967 WUHAN ARMED UPRISING 'OFFICIALLY EXONERATED'

OW020403Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT 2 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Dec (KYODO)--The 1967 armed popular uprising in Wuhan, then branded a revolt against the late Chairman Mao Tsetung's Great Cultural Revolution, has been officially exonerated, KYODO learned Saturday.

The decision may have a significant bearing on where the current campaign to reassess Mao's 27-year rule will lead.

Informed Chinese sources, discussing the recent Peking wall posters critical of Mao and backing the democratization movement among Chinese youths, told KYODO the decision to restore honor to those who took part in the Wuhan Uprising was made known at a series of study meetings at various Peking municipal organs. The study meetings, attended by nonmembers as well as party members, were also told that former Defense Minister Peng Te-huai, disgraced after criticizing Mao, died in 1974 without losing his party membership, the sources said.

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping told a delegation of Japan's Komeito Party Wednesday that Peng's possible rehabilitation was one of the subjects discussed at an important party meeting underway in Peking.

The Wuhan Uprising, which still remains largely shrouded in mystery, resulted from organized protest by people and militia units over what they felt were excesses of the Cultural Revolution. According to reports at the time, 1 million persons joined the revolt and more than 9,000 persons were killed or wounded as regular units of the People's Liberation Army were called in to quell it.

I. 5 Dec 78

E 2

PRC  
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Chinese sources told KYODO the participants at the recent Peking study meetings were told the number of persons who joined the Wuhan disorders was about 300,000 instead of 1 million.

#### OFFICIAL HINTS AT 'FIFTH MEMBER' OF GANG OF FOUR

LD041627Y [Editorial Report LD] Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 29 November 1978 carries on pages 10 and 11 a 1,400-word article by Bent Hansen entitled "Divine Service for Mao--The God About To Fall" on the author's impressions of the Mao Tsetung Mausoleum in Peking and present-day life in China as a whole. The article contains the following passage:

"On the train from Shanghai to Suchou I talked with the very open Ma Yu-chen, departmental chief in the Foreign Ministry.

To a direct question on the Cultural Revolution he replied that it did more harm than good. To a question on why this is not admitted openly he merely replied with a smile, 'It is complicated,' adding 'we believe there was a fifth member of the gang of four. He is now dead. His position is being examined and if we find that he was implicated the world will hear of it.' He went on to say: 'You are naturally curious to know the name, Mr Hansen?'

'Yes I am:!!'

He replied with loud laughter, 'Well, you cannot have it!'"

#### ULANFU RETURNS TO PEKING, MET BY LI HSIEN-NIEN, OTHERS

OW020834Y Peking NCNA in English 0826 GMT 2 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Dec (HSINHUA)--Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his wife Yun Li-wen arrived here by special plane this morning after concluding a friendship visit to Egypt, the Sudan and Turkey. They made a stopover in Kunming on November 29.

They were greeted at the Peking airport by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, NPC Vice-Chairman Hu Chueh-wen, First Secretary of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Regional Committee of the Communist Party of China Chou Hui, and leading members of the Foreign Ministry, the CCP United Front Work Department and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Diplomatic envoys of Egypt, the Sudan and Turkey were also present.

#### WORKERS IN PROVINCES HAIL TENG, LI TALKS WITH FOREIGNERS

HK050520Y [Editorial Report HK] A number of provincial radios have reported low-level reaction to the recent talks of Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien with foreign friends, stressing stability, unity and the four modernizations.

According to Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin at 0300 GMT on 3 December 1978, workers at the Fukien tractor plant have recently been studying Teng's talks with foreign friends and have been greatly encouraged and educated.



They recalled how production fell in the plant in 1976 when the Fukien confidant of the gang of four stretched black hands into the plant and also how the situation had been improving since the gang of four was smashed. They said: "The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has created an excellent situation of stability and unity for us. This was not achieved easily. We must cherish it a hundred times more, speed up our pace and promote the national economy."

Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2330 GMT on 3 December 1978 reported that the party committee of Changsha Railway Subbureau had organized office cadres and basic level leaders to study the talks of Teng and Li with foreign friends. According to the report, workers at the Yuehyang locomotive depot pointed out: "Railway transportation runs throughout the country, spanning provinces and regions. The lessons of the past have taught us that the slightest disturbance affects everything, and the slightest blockage holds up the entire line. The important position and characteristics of railway transportation particularly demand a situation of stability and unity, otherwise a smooth flow of traffic cannot be guaranteed." The report also quoted (Yang I-yun), party committee secretary of the Changsha passenger transport depot, as saying: "We must fix our eyes on the overall situation in all our actions, refrain from saying or doing things which do not favor stability and unity, and promote the excellent situation of stability and unity."

Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2310 GMT on 2 December 1978 reported on reaction in the Chengtu locomotive and rolling stock plant.

Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 2 December 1978 reported that the party committee of the state-owned 524 plant had convened an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee to study the talks of Teng and Li. The participants hailed the current fine situation of stability and unity, and pointed out: "To develop the excellent situation of stability and unity and work hard and rapidly with concerted will to achieve the four modernizations has become the guiding principle of our action."

#### PUBLIC HEALTH VICE MINISTER CHIEN FETES FOREIGN DOCTORS

OWO22143Y Peking NCNA in English 1709 GMT 2 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Dec (HSINHUA)--Chien Hsin-chung, Chinese vice-minister of public health, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the departing foreign doctors who had just completed study in the twelfth acupuncture training course sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Public Health in Shanghai. He congratulated them on their successful training. After the completion of their course of study, the trainees travelled to Nanking, Hangchow, Canton and Peking.

#### YU CHIU-LI ATTENDS MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR PLA ADVISER

OWO31634Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1414 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Dec--Comrade Li Hua-nan, member of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee and adviser of the Administrative Bureau of the PLA General Staff Department, died of illness on 26 November 1978 in Peking after failing to respond to medical treatment. He was 69.

A memorial meeting for Comrade Li Hua-nan was held on 3 December at the auditorium of Peking's Papaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries.



Wreaths were sent by party and state leaders Teng Hsiao-ping, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Yu Chiu-li, Li Ching-chuan, Wang Chen and Kang Shih-en. Wreaths were also sent by the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission, the CPPCC National Committee, the PLA General Staff Department, General Political Department and General Logistics Department, and other units.

Comrades Yu Chiu-li, Li Ching-chuan, Wang Chen, Kang Shih-en, Hu Yao-pang, Chang Ping-hua, Yang Yung, Wang Ping, Li Ta, Ho Cheng-wen, Hsu Li-ching and others attended the memorial meeting and expressed sincere sympathy to Comrade Yuan Kuang-han, a relative of Comrade Li Hua-nan.

Chih Hao-tien, deputy chief of General Staff of the PLA, presided over the memorial meeting while Wang Shang-yung, another deputy chief of General Staff, delivered the memorial speech.

The memorial speech says: Comrade Li Hua-nan joined the Chinese Worker-Peasant Red Army in 1928 and the CCP the same year. He was an outstanding member of our party and a staunch revolutionary fighter of our army. He cherished boundless esteem and love for the great leader Chairman Mao, the respected and beloved Premier Chou and Chairman Chu and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. He made strenuous efforts to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, was loyal to the party and people and steadily stood on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in all the struggles between the two lines in the party. In the struggle to smash the "gang of four," he stuck to a firm and clear-cut stand, had warm love for Chairman Hua and firmly supported the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. For dozens of years he followed Chairman Mao to fight north and south and participated in the well-known 2,500-li Long March. While engaging in long-term logistic work, he worked diligently, never complained, stuck to principles and dared to assume responsibility. As an outstanding leading army logistic cadre, he made active contributions to our army's logistic work.

Also attending the memorial meeting were some 800 people including Comrade Li Hua-nan's friends and representatives of offices of the PLA General Staff Department.

#### TEXT OF PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE ON NEW LEGAL CODES

HK020219Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 24 Nov 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Su Ching [5685 1987] and Wang Chia-fu [3769 1367 4395]: "A Civil Code Must Be Drafted"]

[Text] Comrade Mao Tsetung pointed out long ago that a penal and a civil code should be instituted. To insure that the general task for the new period is to be achieved it is urgent that a civil code be instituted as quickly as possible.

The socialist civil code embodies the wishes of the proletariat. It is primarily aimed at resolving economic contradictions and disputes among the people that arise from economic construction and in daily life. To a certain extent, however, it also solves the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy. By adjusting the economic relations between the state, the collective and the individual, the socialist civil code safeguards socialist public property from being infringed upon, consolidates the socialist system of public ownership and protects the citizen's legitimate property and economic interests. [paragraph continues]

It strictly prohibits all forms of capitalist economic activity, upholds the socialist economic order, strengthens the people's internal unity, consolidates the dictatorship of the proletariat and safeguards the smooth progress of socialist revolution and construction.

Lenin attached great importance to the institution of the socialist civil code, which was regarded as "particularly urgent and important" work. He said emphatically: "We must avoid marching out of step or flinching from advancement. We must not lose sight of any remote possibility that may promote state intervention in 'civil' relations." He also stressed that "the risks taken in this respect are not enough, not 'excessive.'" (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol 33 pp 172,173) On Lenin's recommendation "the civil code of the Soviet Union," the first socialist civil code, came out in 1922.

Comrade Mao Tsetung also attached great importance to the work of drafting China's socialist civil code. Under his and the party Central Committee's leadership, relevant departments drafted the civil code of the PRC in the 1950's and later in the 1960's. Generally speaking, the draft civil code is good, although parts of it should be revised.

First, the institution of the civil code is aimed at safeguarding socialist public property, which serves as the material base for developing the national economy and achieving the four modernizations. The disruption to the socialist legal system by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" caused confusion in the economic order, dislocation of the national economy and had a disruptive effect on financial administration and discipline. The masses reacted unfavorably to the disruption of the people's livelihood. Feudal landlords of the Chin period severely punished those who had damaged their mulberry trees, but some leading comrades have even to this day attached little importance to safeguarding socialist public property. A noteworthy example is the lack of provisions to safeguard the ownership of the production teams of rural people's communes. In the view of a number of cadres, there is no such thing as collective ownership for peasants. They do not recognize the distinction between ownership by the whole people and collective ownership, nor do they recognize the right of communes, production brigades and particularly production teams to manage, use and handle their own assets. The current trend shows that the production team's collective property can be disposed of freely by one or a number of people at a higher level. They distribute the production teams' manpower, funds, grain and other materials alike as they please. This tends to increase the production teams' burden and infringe upon their management rights. In some cases, they are even forced to follow the practice of basic accounting units. If these problems are not solved, there is no way to consolidate and develop the socialist economic base. Therefore, a civil code must be drafted to clearly determine the ownership question and to strictly prohibit any units or individuals from using any means to infringe upon state or collective ownership. The offenders will be punished, all the misappropriated items returned, compensation sought and culprits responsible for the malpractice brought to justice. This is to protect ownership.

Next, a civil code must be established to facilitate the development of the national economy. A planned and proportionate development of the national economy calls for the use of economic measures and economic organizations to overcome the feudal and bureaucratic practice of officials overseeing industry, commerce and agriculture, of relying solely on administrative measures in handling economic management; such a development calls for steps such as appropriately broadening the management powers of enterprises, forming specialized corporations and combines and introducing the contract system.  
[paragraph continues]

To make all these measures effective, it is necessary to use legal means to adjust the economic relations in sectors relating to supply, production, marketing, capital construction, transportation, finance, credit loans, and so on. Once these economic relations become part of legal relations, state sanctions can be applied to insure that the contracting parties fulfill their rights and obligations. If one party fails to fulfill its obligation, the other party can appeal to the law or arbitration bodies against a breach of economic and legal commitments. Some leading comrades in the economic sector do not implement state policies and even alter state plans. Some simply act on their own free will as officials. It has been known for each level of leadership to increase production quotas for enterprises while cutting down their supply of materials so that these enterprises cannot fulfill the quotas. Some leading comrades go blindly into building so many projects that they cannot be put into service for extended periods, thus causing great waste in manpower, materials and funds. Others do not insure supplies of goods in line with contracts made or do not use loans for specified purposes. The contract system is incomplete. There is no universal practice of signing contracts and even if contracts are made they are not legally binding. This state of affairs has given rise to constant economic contradictions and disputes and affected the development of the national economy. Due to the lack of a system of laws, economic sanctions and clear legal procedures in our country, the organs of justice cannot handle cases and disputes of this kind. Since responsible government departments do not want to take them up, some cases and disputes drag on without a solution. Even if the offenders are fined for breach of certain commitments, such fines are charged to the costs or profits of the enterprises concerned. Thus, the losses are ultimately borne by the state. This state of affairs must end.

Third, instituting a civil code is to protect the citizens' legal rights and interests. In a socialist country, the interests of the state, the collective and individuals should be unified. Communists work for the interests of the vast majority of people. Since we are engaged in socialist construction, we must show concern for the laborers' personal interests and see that they get real benefits from their toil. But Lin Piao and the "gang of four" opposed unifying the interests of the state, the collective and individuals and insisted on denying individuals their own interests. Under the influence of their fake left, real right reactionary trend of thought, the legal rights and interests of citizens in some places have been badly infringed upon. People who work more cannot receive more. Rations are cut, private property is taken away, rural trade fairs are closed down and legal economic activities are not guaranteed. All of these things can still happen. Although the PRC's Constitution contains provisions safeguarding citizens' legal rights and interests, they are only principles which must conform with an established civil code before they can be effectively implemented. Such a system of laws should contain specific provisions protecting citizens' legal income and savings and their ownership of property and other means of subsistence. Such provisions should include safeguards regarding the laborers' ownership of scanty means of production, the peasants' right to farm their private plots and engage in household sideline production, and citizens' rights to participate in certain legal economic activities, such as lending and borrowing, leasing of dwellings, selling at trade fairs those farm products that have been approved by the state and inheritance. When people's lawful rights and interests are encroached upon, they should be able to appeal to the law and seek compensation. Serious offenders must be brought to justice.

Conditions are ripe for instituting a civil code in our country. This is what people throughout the country desire in order to promote economic development. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, we believe we will be able to institute a civil code as rapidly as possible in order to realize Comrade Mao Tsetung's behests.



## PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTARY RECOMMENDS USE OF TITLE 'COMRADE'

OW021940Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0703 GMT 2 Dec 78 OW

[Report on PEOPLE'S DAILY 2 December "Ideological Commentary" column by Tan Tsung-chi [6223 1350 4787]; "Encourage the Common Practice of Addressing Each Other As Comrade"]

[Text] Peking, 2 Dec--The article says: In a society with class antagonism the relationship between the ruling class and the working people is that between exploiters and exploited, rulers and ruled. The shackles imposed on the working people by the exploiting classes were shattered by the socialist revolution. In our socialist country where we have dictatorship of the proletariat, human relations are characterized by mutual help, cooperation and equality. The only difference between the individuals is division of labor. There is no differentiation between the eminent and the humble or between those at the upper and lower levels. Within our revolutionary ranks there has existed a good common practice of addressing each other as comrade or of directly addressing each other as "Elder Chang," "Elder Wang," "Elder Li" and so on. This habit has always existed among and between those at the upper and lower levels and among and between cadres and the masses. However, some cadres have bureaucratic airs and are not happy when their "official titles" are not used in addressing them. This decadent and philistine habit is essentially incompatible with the new human relations established on the basis of socialist public ownership.

With boundless loyalty to the party and the people, Lu Hsun, a great communist, was clear-out on what to love and what to hate. "Fierce-browed, I coolly defy" class enemies, and he maintained a firm political stand. In a "Letter of Reply to Leon Trotsky" he wrote before his death, Lu Hsun relentlessly denounced the Trotskyists' shameless slanders and fabricated rumors against the CCP headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung. He explicitly declared that he regarded "those who shed their blood in the struggle for the survival of the Chinese people" "as comrades," adding that he considered this address the highest glory. By using the title "comrade," Lu Hsun expressed his ardent love for the party and for Comrade Mao Tsetung. "Comrade" is not simply an ordinary title of address; it has shattered the old, strict distinction between "the eminent and the humble" and between "the respected and the belittled" that existed in people's minds for several thousand years. This manifests the essence of our revolutionary ranks who are of one mind in their struggle for the noble ideal of communism. We hope those individuals leading certain kinds of work and interested in their "official titles" will conscientiously study Comrade Mao Tsetung's directive on addressing each other as comrade and restudy the CCP Central Committee's circular on the same question. We urge them to demonstrate their revolutionary spirit, eliminate their bureaucratic airs and cockiness, do away with the concept of grades, act as "good public servants of society" and as orderlies of the people, address each other as comrade and treat each other in the spirit of comradeship.

In publishing this article, PEOPLE'S DAILY attached the following editor's note:

In our party there has always existed a good common practice of addressing each other as comrade and not calling one another by "official title." Comrade Mao Tsetung issued a directive on this practice in 1959. The party Central Committee had this to say in its 14 December 1965 circular on the question of addressing each other:

"On the question of party comrades addressing each other, Comrade Mao Tsetung issued a directive as early as 1959, urging the use of 'comrade' so that the old habit of addressing each other by title could be changed. But over the past few years many localities and departments have not conscientiously and strictly implemented this directive.

"In our base areas in the past, leading comrades and cadres as well as other party members used to address each other as comrade when they met. The broad masses also called cadre comrades or directly addressed them as 'Elder Chang' or 'Elder Li,' making those so addressed feel very good. Since liberation, many persons have gradually forsaken this fine tradition, addressing each other by position title. Some cadres were disappointed and unhappy when they were not called by their 'official titles' such as secretary, Standing Committee member, minister, party branch secretary party branch committee member.... This is a decadent habit and a bureaucratic practice from the old society which is incompatible with our party's fine traditions.

"In order to earnestly correct this bad habit, it is necessary to reiterate Comrade Mao Tsetung's directive. All functioning personnel within the party shall address each other as comrade."

The directives issued by the party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tsetung have not received due attention during the past many years. The practice of addressing each other by position title is still common.

Here we published Comrade Tan Tsung-chi's article in the hope that it will once again draw the attention of all of us. We believe that if leading comrades of a given locality or department take the lead in asking others to address them as comrade and in addressing others the same way, the good habit of addressing each other as comrade will soon become common practice.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY REFUTES CLAIMS OF 'CLASS TRUTH'

OW011418Y Peking NCNA in English 1252 GMT 1 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Dec (HSINHUA)--"Is there any such thing as class truth?" A signed article in the PEOPLE'S DAILY for November 28 denies it, in the form of a Plato-like dialogue.

Expressing the popular distaste for the gang-of-four practice of pinning labels on opponents in academic disputes, used against upholders of objective truth, the author refutes the allegation that Marxists believe in the class character of truth in social science. He says that people belong to different classes in class society, but that this is not so with the truth--truth refers to a correct understanding of objective things and of the laws governing them, "correct" here meaning conforming to reality and tested by practice. Whether or not knowledge conforms to reality is a matter quite apart from an individual's class standpoint or a class's attitude towards that knowledge or towards the reality it reflects.

This would seem self-evident, but the difficulty comes when social, rather than natural science is examined. Some people base their opposite view on the fact that since social science deals with class phenomena in a class society, it follows that the class whose interests are served by knowledge of a certain truth tends to be bold and energetic in bringing the truth to light and embracing it, while the moribund class whose position is endangered by newly-discovered truth tends to suppress, distort or deny it. This shows, they argue, that truth in social science is class truth.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY writer refutes their argument by pointing out they confuse two different problems: One is the character of truth itself, which is objective and independent of the desires or standpoint of any individual or class, and the other is the recognition of that truth or the attitude taken towards it, which may be strongly influenced by individual or class considerations.



Anyone who admits a subjective or class criterion for truth would soon find himself having to deny the existence of objective truth in natural science as well, the writer declares. He points to the downfall of pre-Marxist materialism as the result of failure to develop a unified approach to the relation between matter and mind, objective and subject. The old materialists correctly stated that matter is primary and determines mind--as long as they were discussing nature. When it came to social phenomena, however, they could find neither matter nor law but only a great mass of accidents.

Clarification of this question, demonstrating that all truth is, by definition, objective whether in social or in natural science, is important for China today. It tells people now studying zealously to build a modern socialist country that only a down-to-earth, scientific approach can find the truth. The only way to grasp the peculiarities and the laws of an object is through bold practice and diligent probing in accordance with its own laws of motion.

Lin Piao and the gang of four tried to make people believe that truth bears a class character, and that all one needed was to attach the proper label to something in order to understand it. The current stress on a scientific approach, following Chairman Mao's principle of seeking truth from facts, is helping clear up the effects of that voluntaristic doctrine.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY READERS ON REFORM OF CADRE SYSTEM

OW050346Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Text] PEOPLE'S DAILY on 4 December published on page 2 several letters from readers on the question of reforming the cadre system. (Kung Chin-jung) and three other comrades of the Design Institute of the Ministry of Light Industry said in their letter: As far as the present situation is concerned, the time is not yet ripe for conducting democratic elections at both higher and lower levels as a step toward solving the existing problems among the ranks of cadres. A transitional period is still needed before conducting elections in such a manner.

The letter suggests a general survey and analysis of all cadres so as to work out various solutions according to different conditions. It says: Democratic elections may be held among cadres at the workshop and section level because their scope of activities are relatively limited and they deal directly with the masses. Leading cadres above the section level may be more freely assigned or transferred without being restricted by seniority and titles and assigned to important posts to serve as No 1 and No 2 leaders, provided they are in good health, proficient, energetic and trustworthy. Old and physically weak comrades who are more than willing but lack the ability to work should be assigned to rest at home or serve as advisers. Those comrades who are physically strong but are devoting most of their time and effort to unscrupulous activities, working improperly and affecting others' work must be subjected to serious and stern criticism and education and to reassignment. Those comrades who are physically strong and working in a proper way but less competent should be separated and given an opportunity to study theory and culture. However, they should be reassigned after a certain time for study.

The letter makes three suggestions on the reform of the cadre system: 1) It is necessary to formulate a set of clear-cut standards for evaluating and promoting cadres; 2) the masses of every unit should evaluate their immediate supervisor every year; the results of the evaluation will serve as an important basis for performance review, promotion, awarding and punishment of cadres; 3) it is necessary to conduct regular disciplinary inspections among cadres, and any irregularities discovered should be subjected to prompt criticism, education or disciplinary action.

Other letters point out: The fundamental problem concerning the reform of the existing cadre system lies in bringing the masses' supervisory role into play. A needed system should be set up to entitle the masses to have their say in the assessment, appointment, discharge, awarding and punishment of cadres. Government offices should have fewer and better staff and simpler administration and solve the problem of overstaffed organizations or excess number of cadres.

PEOPLE'S DAILY CALLS FOR ADDING STALIN'S SPEECH TO BOOKLET

HK020722Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 24 Nov 78 p 2 HK

[Letter by Chen Chien [7115 5329] of Shihhotzu, Sinkiang, originally carried in CHUNG KUO CHING NIEN PAO [CHINA YOUTH JOURNAL]: "An Article That Should Be Included"]

[Text] In September 1971, a booklet "On Lenin" by Stalin was published by the People's Publishing House. This booklet contained six articles on Lenin and two articles containing excerpts on Stalin. Apart from excerpts, how many special articles on Lenin by Stalin have been translated into Chinese? To my knowledge there are at least seven and not six. There is also a "Speech Delivered at a Meeting Called by the Moscow Committee of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) on the Occasion of V.I. Lenin's 50th Birthday" in "Collected Works of Stalin" Vol IV.

Why is it that all six articles with the exception of this piece were included? Can it be that the content of this piece had already been covered by the other articles and excerpts in the booklet and was redundant? No! The content of this piece is unique. Or was the content of this piece inconsistent with the actual condition in China at that time and purposeless? Precisely the opposite. It was a good remedy and the correct treatment for the case. I am of the opinion that this is an important article that should be published.

For the sake of usurping party and state power, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" went in for "summit," "absolute authority" and "a single sentence (by Chairman Mao) is better than 10,000 sentences by others" in a big way and vainly attempted to distort the revolutionary teachings of the proletariat into religious incantations and make the teachers and leaders of the proletarian revolution "gods" in name only. Like the sunshine dispelling the darkness and a magic mirror for detecting demons and ghosts, this brilliant piece of writing clearly revealed their ugly features and exposed their devious motive. It seems that half a century ago, Stalin had already anticipated the appearance in China of such clowns as Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in the seventies, and had long prepared a weapon for dealing them a vital blow.

Do you know why the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism is valid the whole world over and always new? This goes without saying.

In 1920, Lenin had already recovered from the despicable assassination attempt and this speech was delivered directly to him by Stalin. Stalin used the content of the speech as a present on the occasion of Lenin's 50th birthday. This was the attitude of the great teacher and his great pupil toward each other, and this was how they made this relationship public to the class and people for whom they were responsible. How sincere and aboveboard! What lofty spirit and broadness of mind! How strict and constant was their loyalty to their own teachings and ideals and how loyal were they to their own class and people!

Do you know about comradesly feeling, teacher-pupil feeling and the principle of proletarian party spirit in the respect and love toward a great leader and teacher? This is a brilliant typical example.

To the vanguards of the proletariat, the proletariat and the revolutionary people in the struggle, the temporary "miscalculations" of individual problems made by their leader and teacher in the course of the revolution are unavoidable and normal phenomena in the process of cognition. His comrades-in-arms, pupils and the masses must correct and supplement them. The great leader and teacher must draw wisdom and strength from his comrades-in-arms, pupils and the masses, modestly listen to their views, bravely admit his mistakes and actively, resolutely, quickly and completely correct them. This will not only not hurt the great prestige of the leader and teacher, but will also greatly enhance the brilliance of his image.

Lin Piao and the "gang of four" raised on high the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao for worship and the altars and palisades put up by them to keep the people away from them must be torn down. The screens and dust jackets they arbitrarily put on the works of the revolutionary leaders must be removed. These works must be restored to their original features and polished to their ever-victorious battle keenness. This article by Stalin is our weapon for suppressing rebellion and restoring order ideologically and theoretically. It is precisely based on this understanding that I suggest its publication, and I hope that the People's Publishing House will add this article when "On Lenin" by Stalin goes to print again.

[Editor's note--Below the foregoing letter, PEOPLE'S DAILY publishes the pertinent speech by Stalin, which it says was "originally carried in "Collected Works of Stalin," Volume IV, pp 280-282, People's Publishing House, August 1956, first edition.]

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY URGES GROWTH OF FOREIGN TRADE

OW041336Y Peking NCNA in English 1229 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--A big growth of foreign trade is urged in a PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial today. The paper calls for flexible application of generally accepted international trading practices, full use of funds from abroad and the importation of advanced technology so as to speed up China's economic construction.

The editorial, titled "There Should Be a Big Growth of Foreign Trade," points out that no modern country has ever developed through isolationism or shutting out the world. China firmly adheres to a foreign trade policy of equality and mutual benefit and of supplying each other's lacks. All foreign trade negotiations, agreements or exchanges must not violate its state sovereignty or affect its economic independence. There should be no inhibitions about a bold expansion of foreign trade.

The paper demands an expansion of exports. China's present export accounts for only 0.6 per cent of the world's total volume of exports, which is out of keeping with the country's international position.

I. 5 Dec 78

E 12

PRC  
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Increases in exports must be based on developed production, the editorial says. Export commodities should be good in quality, salable and suited to market demands. Special manufacturing centres, factories and workshops should be set up to produce export commodities.

PRC FULFILLS 1978 FOREIGN TRADE PLAN AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

OW050730Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--China met its foreign trade plan for 1978 by the end of November, one month ahead of time. The January-November volume of imports and exports this year was 39 per cent over the same 1977 period and 20 per cent higher than last year's annual figure.

One factor was growth of China's national economy as a whole. Also, quality, packing and presentation of products were improved. Demands for certain products were better met and measures were instituted to improve delivery time.

KWANGMING DAILY ON MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTION TEAMS

HK300822Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 18 Nov 78 p 3 HK

[Article on the management science page by Lu Chen-mao [0712 2182 5399]: "The Production Team Is Also an Enterprise"]

[Text] We call a production team an enterprise because it is primarily an economic organization and an independent accounting unit responsible for its profits and losses. Moreover, it should also be explained that a production team is a collective enterprise. China's Constitution clearly stipulates: "The rural people's commune sector of the economy is a socialist sector collectively owned by the masses of working people. At present, ownership is generally at three levels: That is, ownership by the commune, by the production brigade and by the production team, with the production team as the basic accounting unit." In "Revised Draft of Regulations on the Work of the Rural People's Communes" (or "60 Methods"), the CCP Central Committee also pointed out: Production teams are basic accounting units in a people's commune. They carry on independent accounting, assume responsibility for profit and loss and directly organize production and the distribution of profits." The ownership of the production team correctly defined by the constitution and the decision of the CCP Central Committee is the basis on which we have formulated various policies for the countryside. Any policy formulated or measure taken in the countryside that conforms with these is correct and will therefore also promote the development of agricultural production and the prosperity and growth of the socialist countryside. Any policy that contravenes this point of departure will produce the opposite result and cause hardship to the state and the people, but primarily to the masses of peasants. These provisions of the constitution and the CCP Central Committee are the summing up of both the positive as well as negative aspects of the experience in production from the socialist revolution and socialist construction in China's countryside, especially since the establishment of the people's communes. In recent years, the hardships we have suffered in our agriculture as a result of the "gang of four's" disruption have again attested to the correctness of this decision of the CCP Central Committee.



At present, there are two types of socialist ownership in China: ownership by the whole nation and collective ownership. Correspondingly, there are also two different types of socialist enterprises: state enterprises and collective enterprises. Because of the difference in the forms of ownership, there are also differences between production teams and state enterprises in enterprise management and distribution of profits. However, there are also points of similarity between production teams and other enterprises and there are no fundamental differences between them and other collective enterprises. For example, independent accounting is the same and so is the responsibility for profits and losses. In collective enterprises, the means of production are collectively owned by the workers of the enterprises. Production activities and economic management are carried out under the planning of the state and plans are drawn up, measures for increasing production and income are determined and production is directly organized based on concrete conditions in the production teams and the enterprises themselves. The profits of the enterprises are distributed according to the amount of work done on the basis of more pay for more work and less pay for less work. The industries and other economic units operated by the commune, production brigade and production team can be called "commune and production team enterprises." Then why can't the production team engaged in agriculture be regarded as an enterprise?

At present, under the organizational form of integrating government administration with commune management practiced in rural people's communes, people, because of their distorted views, invariably fail to understand that a production team is also an enterprise. In the eyes of some comrades the production team has actually become purely an administrative unit appended to the responsible administrative organ, and they consider it to be a bead on the abacus that can only move when manipulated from above. They do not see that the main task of the production team is agricultural production (including forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery) and a great deal of this work is economic work. Thus it will affect the development of agricultural production to depend purely on administrative orders without taking the demands of objective economic laws into consideration. In order to rapidly develop agricultural production we must on the one hand conscientiously grasp agricultural mechanization well and fundamentally transform the backward condition of productive forces in the countryside; and, at the same time, we must grasp the implementation of various party economic policies in the countryside conscientiously and well. Of these policies, respecting the economic rights and interests of the production team, treating the production team as an enterprise, doing a good job of business management and strengthening economic auditing are of great significance. If these are properly grasped, there will be immediate results and agriculture can be pushed forward more rapidly.

In order to treat the production team as an enterprise, it is first necessary to acknowledge its autonomy regarding means of production, labor and funds. This is a most basic prerequisite for the production team to carry out normal production and independent accounting and assume responsibility for profits and losses. According to "60 Methods", no unit or individual may take over the land and draft animals or the farm implements and small machinery belonging collectively to the production teams. The labor forces within the production teams are at the teams' disposal, and no one is allowed to transfer them without the team's consent. They cannot under the excuse of "cooperation" transfer manpower and material and financial resources away from the production teams without paying them. Chairman Hua and the CCP Central Committee have instructed the various localities and departments to conscientiously study the experience of Hsianghsiang, return the manpower and material and financial resources illegally appropriated or taken without suitable compensation and repay the production teams for their losses. This means safeguarding the collective ownership of the production teams and guaranteeing their independence so that they will have adequate manpower and material and financial resources for the development of agricultural production.

In order to treat the production team as an enterprise, it is also necessary to acknowledge and respect the free will of the production team regarding business management. The masses of cadres and commune members of the production team are the main force of agricultural production. They are most familiar with the natural resources of their own locality and the characteristics of the planting and growth of various agricultural crops, and therefore they also have the most right to express themselves in production. So long as we permit the production team to proceed from concrete and actual conditions, formulate production plans in a manner suited to the locality and its conditions, devise means for increasing production and income and develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishing in a rational manner under the guidance of the state plans, we will be able to give full play to the ability and wisdom of the masses of cadres and commune members, effectively make use of existing manpower and material and financial resources and push forward "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" for the whole of agriculture. Naturally, leading organs at the upper levels may provide correct guidance for the production team in accordance with the state plans, but it is necessary to consult with the production team and not resort to the method of commandism, and, what is more, one must not advocate "running agriculture by dictatorial methods" in the manner of the "gang of four" and their band.

In order to treat the production team as an enterprise, it is necessary to respect the free will of the production team regarding the distribution of profits. In fulfilling the task of requisitioning grains for the state, the production team has the right to distribute the products and cash obtained from its transactions in a rational manner collectively among the production team. "Distribution," "retention" and "expenditure" must be approved at a meeting of commune members, and it will not do to let a certain person or a few leaders on the spot have the last say. Such incorrect styles as "egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of things without payment," "indiscriminate assessments," "compulsory requisitions" and "unfair exchange" deprive the production team of the ability to protect the product of its labor as well as economic benefits and interfere with the collective ownership's task of distribution. How can it be called independent accounting if a production team cannot even protect the product of its labor? In carrying out distribution among commune members, we must firmly overcome egalitarianism and conscientiously implement the policy of to each according to his work. Only by providing the masses with actual material interests can they really feel that the development of collective economy is closely associated with personal material interests, and can they bring their initiative into play and push agricultural production forward as rapidly as possible.

The above statement on the production team being an enterprise deals mainly with the salient features of business management. At the same time we must also stress allowing the production team to energetically develop commodity production. If the production team is merely a self-sufficient economic unit, and most of its products are self-consumed and only a small amount is supplied to society, then the production team is also not an enterprise in the true sense. A production team must actively develop diversified economy, take good grain as the key link and carry out agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishing at the same time, greatly increase commodity production and develop the industry for processing agricultural products so that it can accumulate capital for agricultural mechanization, greatly improve the livelihood of commune members, speed up the four modernizations and give full play to the role of taking agriculture as the foundation. Because of this, we must thoroughly criticize such fake left real right activities as "taking food grains as the key link for all-round lopping off," revoking of private plots, abolishing of family sideline occupation and closing of markets and trade fairs pushed by the "gang of four" and conscientiously eliminate their influence.

## PEOPLE'S DAILY ON CADRES' COMPENSATION FOR ECONOMIC LOSSES

OW031413Y Peking NCNA in English 1221 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Dec (HSINHUA)--Leading cadres should be made to compensate the economic losses caused by their subjectivism and misuse of power in directing production, said the PEOPLE'S DAILY in an editor's note yesterday.

It was commenting on a letter from two commune members of Chekiang Province in east China. The letter said that their brigade had sown soybeans on fields unsuitable for early rice, but some commune and county leaders ordered them to remove the soybean plants and grow early rice. Several hundred kilogrammes of seeds were thus wasted while the early rice output was little more than one ton per hectare. Late rice transplanting was delayed.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY pointed out that such disregard for local conditions, objective laws and the voice of grassroots cadres and the masses and such misuse of power in directing production could be found not only in Chekiang, but in other places. It could be found in agriculture as well as in other fields of work.

"Socialist modernization is a great revolution which calls for the elimination, among other things, of the subjective and arrogant style of work characterized by ignorance and misuse of power. It would be difficult to change the backward conditions in production rapidly unless this evil is rooted out," the paper said.

## BUILDING MATERIALS PRODUCTION PLAN FOR 1978 FULFILLED

OW050815Y Peking NCNA in English 0738 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--China has fulfilled ahead of schedule 1978 production plans for 14 major building materials, including cement, plate glass and asbestos. Eleven products upped output more than 15 percent.

The national cement industry topped the yearly target of 54 million tons 49 days ahead of time, with a 20 percent increase over 1977. Twenty of the 49 big and medium-sized enterprises beat annual production timetable.

Annual quotas for glass fibre, industrial mica, cement pipes, cement utility poles, asbestos-cement tiles, glazed tiles, enamelled bricks, asbestos products, gypsum, graphite and terrazzo tiles were also fulfilled ahead of time.

Since the beginning of this year, factories and mines producing building materials have launched a movement for better quality, higher output, lower consumption and better management. As a result, output and varieties have increased, quality has been raised and a number of high-quality products produced. Top-quality products turned out by glass factories increased 13.2 percent over last year and consumption of raw materials, fuel and electricity dropped.



## EXHIBITION ON COMMUNE, BRIGADE ENTERPRISES OPENS IN PEKING

OWO40654Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1425 GMT 1 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Dec--A national exhibition on commune-and brigade-run enterprises gets underway today in the National Agriculture Exhibition Hall. The exhibition offers a full view of the bright prospects for people's communes in their efforts to take the road of integrating workers and peasants, and town and country. The exhibition is divided into three sections: an introduction, advanced examples and a display of products.

Commune- and brigade-run enterprises are outgrowths of the people's commune system. Our great leader Chairman Mao praised them as repositories of our great and splendid hope. Chairman Hua hailed them as representing the great hope and future of the people's commune. The copious contents of the current exhibition, profusely displaying an abundance of products, photographs, models and paintings, reveal to the viewer the fine life in our new socialist rural villages. They will inspire commune members to link their destinies and futures still more closely to the people's commune and take the road of socialism with still greater determination.

In the advanced examples section of the exhibition, the experiences and achievements of seven counties and five communes in building and running commune and brigade enterprises are introduced. These 12 units are: Wuhsi County of Kiangsu Province, Shaotung County of Hunan Province, Shunte County of Kwangtung Province, Chincheng County of Shansi Province, Kuanghan County of Szechwan Province, Huhsien County of Shensi Province, Tsunhua County of Hopei Province, the Tachai commune in Shansi's Hsiyang County, the Tsaichiakang commune in Hunan's Changte County, the Yuyuantan commune in Peking Municipality, the Huikuochoen commune in Honan's Kungshien County and the Shenchuang commune in Shantung's Taian County.

The common experience of these counties and communes in having successfully operated their commune and brigade enterprises and achieved their development so quickly is that they have firmly adhered to a socialist orientation, conscientiously implemented the principle that commune and brigade enterprises should serve agricultural production and the people's livelihood and, where conditions permit it, served large industries and the export trade as well. They have fully utilized and tapped their local resources in running commune and brigade enterprises. Those enterprises situated in mountainous areas depend on the mountains for their raw materials, those by rivers depend on rivers, while those on plains or in city suburbs concentrate their efforts on processing agricultural and sideline products and on using liquid, gas and solid waste to develop growing plants and raise animals and fish. All these model units have set up agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizer, cement, insecticide and brick and tile factories geared to the needs of agricultural production. As a result, they have taken strides in farmland capital construction and agricultural mechanization.

Each of these advanced units taking part in the exhibition has had its own difficulties in building up its enterprises. Those with insufficient funds focused first on building small enterprises that produce results quickly and kept expanding from small to big, from few to many and from indigenous to foreign. Those with inadequate equipment produced the equipment they needed. Those with poor supplies of raw materials made do with what they could get locally, determined to build up their enterprises. Kuanghan County of Szechwan Province adopted the "snowballing" and "one-at-a-time" methods. It has built more than 1,200 enterprises with these methods. Last year the output value of commune and brigade enterprises in this county was 90 percent higher than the previous year.



Another salient characteristic common to these model units is that county and commune party committees concerned have all grasped development of commune and brigade enterprises as an important step in achieving the speedy development of agricultural production. They have assigned people for the special purpose of leading the enterprises, mapped out plans and adopted measures for their development and mobilized the other professions and trades to render support to the enterprises. As a result of the fast development of their commune and brigade enterprises, these advanced examples have had the funds, equipment and technical capability needed to arm their agricultural work and bring about a swift increase in their agricultural production. The output of grain, oil, pigs and the average unit yield of industrial crops in these places are all several times as high as the average amounts of the whole of their localities. Their contributions are also greater, and the livelihood of commune members there has steadily improved. Per capita income for commune members in Peking's Yuyuantan commune reached 223 yuan last year. Besides, the many welfare undertakings run by the commune have given reliable guarantees to commune members in their coping with birth, old age, illness and death.

In the product display section of the exhibition, the splendid achievements in the fast development of all commune and brigade enterprises throughout the country are revealed to the viewer. The eye-catching and diversified products on display make it hard for the viewer to believe that these are the products of commune and brigade enterprises. The 3,597 varieties (pieces, sets) of the displayed articles are selected from more than 30,000 sent by various localities. Among them are farm machines and tools, and the products of the machinery and power, mining, chemical industry, light industry, handicraft, construction material, plant growing, and animal and fish raising undertakings.

The abundance of products on display amply demonstrates that commune and brigade enterprises have become an important component of the national economy. By the end of 1977, the number of these enterprises throughout the country reached 1.39 million and their output value more than 39.1 billion yuan, with accumulations for the year reaching more than 7.7 billion yuan. The farm machines and tools, crude coal, iron ore, gold, sulphur, metal ore and cement they produced have accounted for a considerable portion of the same categories of products produced by the country as a whole.

#### NCNA REPORTS ON PRC BITUMINOUS SHALE DEPOSITS

OW050904Y Peking NCNA in English 0828 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--China has over 100,000 million tons of bituminous shale according to recent surveys. Reserves are scattered over some 200 counties, covering an area of 400,000 square kilometres. Most of the reserves are in southern China which is short of high-grade coal and still depends on supplies from the north.

Seams in most places are thick and exposed, easy to excavate. Although shale is low yielding in heat, it is useful as fuel and as industrial raw material. Numerous rare metals can be recovered from the bituminous shale.

Yiyang County in Hunan Province has mined around a million tons for power plants. The county now has 1,000 and 6,000 kilowatt power plants burning shale. In Chekiang Province, it is used in the chemical fertilizer, textile, silk, paper, power and other sectors of industry.

## ANHWEI CIRCULAR WARNS AGAINST COLD WEATHER

HK040303Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] The industry and communications office of the Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently issued a circular, which demanded that the province seriously grasp well work on guarding against cold weather. The circular stated: "According to the forecast of the provincial meteorological departments, winter this year in our province will be colder than last year. In order to fulfill the national economic plans, we must steadily do a good job of guarding against cold this winter and next spring. "It is hoped that the various places will seriously grasp the following points:

"1. The revolutionary committee of prefectures, municipalities and counties, departments at the provincial level and factories, mines and other enterprises must effectively strengthen their leadership over work on guarding against cold weather, include this task in their daily agenda, and appoint a leadership cadre to be responsible for this task. It is necessary to firmly grasp the opportune moment, and be well prepared to guard against cold weather in ideology, organization and material."

2. The factories, mines and other enterprises must conduct general ideological and technological education for the staff and workers in guarding against cold weather, give play to the good work style of Taching, strictly implement the various regulations on winter production and operating regulations, strengthen the system of responsibility for one's work post, observe labor discipline, and strictly guard against accidents caused by cold weather.

3. Coal and ore dressing plants must adopt effective measures to insure that the water contents of dressed coal and fine ore are below the stipulated standard. In transporting fine ore, it is necessary to add oil, eliminate wax, and cover it with ashes and hay so as to prevent it from freezing and create conditions for unloading the cars. Material which is easily frozen must be transported earlier through active organization, and stockpiles must be increased so as to reduce the pressure on winter transport.

4. The various enterprises must effectively do well in sweeping away the snow and melting the ice in the season of severe cold. In particular, the leadership comrades in charge of railway lines and roads, stations, ports, and railway lines in the factories and mines must make full preparations for overcoming snowstorms. It is necessary to demarcate responsibilities, organize shock teams for sweeping snow and melting ice, and be fully equipped with tools and equipment for this work, to insure smooth flow of traffic.

## SCIENCE ACADEMY VICE PRESIDENT ATTENDS HOFEI RALLY

HK020357Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Hefei branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences was formally established on 28 November. Vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Comrade Chien San-chiang, and secretary of the provincial CCP committee, Comrade Ku Cho-hsin attended and spoke at the opening rally. Also attending the rally were Yang Wei-ping, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Vice Chairman of the Anhwei Scientific and Technical Committee (Pai Yang);

First Secretary of the Chinese University of Science and Technology CCP Committee (Yang Hai-po); Deputy Secretary of the Hofei Municipal CCP Committee (Wang Hua-chung); and more than 1,700 people including scientific and technical personnel, workers and cadres of the Hofei branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

In April this year, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua approved the establishment in Hofei of a multipurpose base for scientific research and education centering around basic science and new science and technology. The Hofei branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences was then immediately established. In the past few months, under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee and the Chinese Academy of Sciences, with the support of relevant departments of Anhwei Province and Hofei Municipality and with the support of relevant departments of the central authorities and of other provinces and municipalities, all necessary preparations for establishing the Hofei branch have been rapidly completed through the concerted efforts of all comrades.

In addition to its established institute for researching optical precision machinery and its established institute for researching plasma physics, the Hofei branch plans to build an institute of solid state physics, an institute for research into metal corrosion and its prevention, a scientific instruments plant and various scientific research and production service units, including a unit for research into computer mathematics and technology.

Secretary of the party committee of the Hofei branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Comrade (Pai Chih-kuang) presided over the opening rally. During the rally, he read out a list of persons who have been promoted to the ranks of researcher, associate researcher, assistant researcher, associate principal engineer and engineer.

In concluding his speech, Comrade Chien San-chiang said: The establishment of the Hofei branch is only the beginning of our work. More arduous tasks lie before us. We must fulfill those arduous tasks one by one. We believe that with the foundations laid by the previous work, with the leadership of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee and the Chinese Academy of Sciences and with the concerted efforts of our comrades, the construction of the Hofei scientific research and education base will certainly make still more rapid progress.

Secretary of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, Comrade Ku Cho-hsin also spoke at the rally. Comrade Ku Cho-hsin said: Establishing a new scientific research center in Hofei is an arduous task and is of strategic importance. The provincial CCP committee will try its very best to promote the successful operation of the Hofei branch and will direct the logistics work well. I hope that the Hofei branch and several other scientific research and education units which are being built will launch an emulation campaign, will make concerted efforts to quickly and successfully build the Hofei scientific research and education unit base and will make active contributions to realizing the four modernizations.

#### FUKIEN CIVIL AFFAIRS WORK CONFERENCE ENDS

HK041344Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 3 Dec 78 HK

[Excerpts] The 10th Fukien provincial civil affairs work conference ended successfully on 28 November. The spirit of the National Civil Affairs Work Conference was conveyed to the participants. The participants analyzed and studied the situation on and tasks for our province's civil affairs work front, and mobilized the masses of civil affairs cadres to do well in civil affairs work and strive to fulfill the general task for the new period.

Lin I-hsin, Chin Chao-tien, Wu Hung-hsiang, Yuan Kai, Hu Wei-chih, Hsu Ya, Kuo Chao, Ho Jo-jen, and Liu Yung-sheng, leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, met with all the delegates who attended the conference. Comrades Chin Chao-tien and Liu Yung-sheng spoke at the conference. Chief of the provincial civil affairs bureau (Ku Feng-wei) made a report at the conference.

Since the smashing of the gang of four, all civil affairs departments have deeply conducted the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, and have scored great achievements. At present, we must advance in victory and, in close connection with actual conditions of civil affairs work, do well in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four.

The participants pointed out: The major tasks, principle and policy regarding civil affairs work were clearly stipulated by the national civil affairs work conference. All civil affairs departments throughout the province must rapidly implement them. We must vigorously strengthen the work of giving preferential treatment to eligible people, seriously do well in resettling demobilized and retired personnel, really do well in disaster and social relief work, rectify welfare cause and production units, and do well in relief work in the cities. At the same time, we must do well in relief work and in giving preferential treatment to eligible people in the old revolutionary bases.

The participants pointed out: All party committees must rapidly revive and strengthen civil affairs organs, and must augment and strengthen the force of civil affairs cadres. At the same time, we must also understand and solve the people's problems.

FUKIEN DAILY carried a commentary entitled, "We Must Actively Do Well in Civil Affairs Work," on the closing of the provincial civil affairs work conference.

#### KIANGSI HOLDS RALLY ON ANTI-AIR DEFENSE WORK

HK011449Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] The Kiangsi provincial party committee held a rally on 20 November to convey the spirit of the Third National Conference on People's Antiair Defense, calling on the army and people to further do well in people's antiair defense work. Among a total of 2,400 participants attending the rally were secretary of the provincial party committee Pai Tung-tsai; Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee Liu Chun-Hsiu, Chang Li-hsiung, Hsin Chun-chieh, Chao Chih-chien and Hu Ting-chien; and leading comrades of the provincial military district (Lin Nai-ting), Chen I, (Lu Ming-ching), (Liu Shih-i) and Shen Kan.

Hsin Chun-chieh, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee, commander of the provincial military district and deputy head of the provincial people's antiair defense leadership group presided over the rally. Pai Tung-tsai read out Chairman Hua's and Vice Chairman Yeh's inscriptions for the Third National Conference on People's Antiair Defense. Hsin Chun-chieh and other participating comrades conveyed instructions and speeches of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairmen Yeh, Teng, Li and Wang and the summation speech of Yang Tung.



## KIANGSI PROVINCIAL ORGANS REVERSE INCORRECT VERDICTS

HK011449Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] The General Office of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee and the party committee of Kiangsi provincial organs held a forum in the martyrs memorial hall on the morning of 26 November. Those comrades who participated in the "28 March memorial activities" in 1976 were invited to attend the forum.

The forum announced that the "28 March memorial activities" were an absolutely revolutionary action. The forum also properly handled various remaining unsolved problems concerning the investigations of the activities. In the spring of 1976, the participants at the forum and the revolutionary masses in Kiangsi and Nanchang mourned the death of Premier Chou and other revolutionary martyrs and struggled against the gang of four and their close followers and bullies. Large slogans were put up, and 123 revolutionary martyrs' children rallied in the revolutionary martyrs memorial hall to send wreaths in memory of Premier Chou and all revolutionary martyrs. However, the close followers of the gang of four in Kiangsi frantically shouted that it was a counterrevolutionary incident and fiercely attacked the martyrs' children. The Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee has now decided to completely rehabilitate the case, restore the reputations of the people attacked and have the relevant documents concerning their charges destroyed.

## KIANGSU PROVINCE REPORTS GOOD HARVEST DESPITE DROUGHT

OW050846Y Peking NCNA in English 0748 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Nanking, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--East China's Kiangsu Province reports an all-round good harvest despite one of the worst droughts in history. Grain, cotton, edible oil and pig quotas were overfulfilled. The output of grain, cotton and pigs hit all-time highs. Compared with 1977, output of grain rose 3,500,000 tons, ginned cotton over 80,000 tons, edible oil 120,000 tons and hogs in stock 1,300,000. Per capita income for the peasants in the province as a whole increased from 8 to 10 yuan.

This year's drought was the worst since 1917, precipitation from January to October being 50 percent less than normal, and the rate of evaporation being four to five times as much. There was little water in large lakes and reservoirs and small, medium-sized reservoirs and ponds, ran dry. Some 2,700,000 hectares of farmland were hit by drought. The dry spell lasted 250 days.

All water conservancy projects built in the past 29 years were used fully. Over 30 large-sized pumping stations, over 40,000 small ones and production brigades pumping machines were used to divert water from the Yangtze River and underground streams. The province's mobile mechanized anti-drought force with 130,000 h.p. of machinery went wherever the drought was the worst. In addition, peasants sank over 100,000 more pump wells and wells. In some hilly areas a "staircase" of more than 20 pumping stations had to be built to lift water uphill to the fields.

The province diverted 36,200 million cubic metres of water from rivers, lakes and reservoirs to fields, providing 90 percent of the irrigation water.

All trades in the province helped financially and materially. More than 70,000 cadres from provincial to county levels went to production teams to help the peasants. 320 millions of kilowatt-hours of power originally intended for industrial use was diverted for irrigation from June to October.

#### NANKING PLA UNITS HOLD MILITIA TRAINING CONFERENCE

OW050522Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] To implement the guidelines of the National Militia Work Conference, sum up experience gained in the past 2 years in militia work and set forth future militia training tasks, Nanking PLA units held an on-the-spot meeting between 20 and 26 November to exchange experience in militia military training in Liyang.

Tu Ping, political commissar of the Nanking PLA units, made an important speech at the meeting. The deputy commander of the Nanking PLA units, Tuan Huan-ching made a report. Adviser [ku wen] Liao Jung-piao spoke at the meeting. Deputy Political Commissar Wang Chan spoke at the end of the meeting. Adviser Huang Chen-tang attended the meeting and spoke at a small group session. Huang Chao-tien, Standing Committee member of the Kiangsu Provincial Military District, spoke on behalf of the provincial party committee. During the meeting, armed basic militia units of Liyang and Tantu counties performed military exercises. The comrades attending the meeting also listened to reports of experiences by 15 units and visited an exhibit on the improvement of militia training and equipment.

To raise militia military training to a new level, the meeting called on people's armed forces departments at all levels, under the dual leadership of local party committees and the military system, to take effective measures, bring their conscious activity into full play and do a solid job in militia training.

The meeting pointed out: To do a solid job in militia training, the key lies in strengthening leadership. All provincial military districts, military subdistricts and people's armed forces departments must assign leading cadres and departments to be responsible for militia work in accordance with the relevant instructions and requirements of the party committee of Nanking PLA units. It is necessary to go to the grassroots level, conduct investigation and study, grasp the experience of selected units and use it to guide the work as a whole. All PLA units must actively help the people's armed forces departments to do a good job in militia training.

Because of the meeting, the comrades have broadened their vision and clearly seen the orientation. They feel that the tasks are arduous and glorious. They unanimously express their determination to liberate their minds, make vigorous efforts, meet the requirements of the new situation, keep pace with the new Long March, go all out to strengthen militia building, quickly improve the military and political qualities of the militia, be fully prepared against wars of aggression and for the liberation of Taiwan, and greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of new China with outstanding achievements.

## SHANGHAI HOLDS CEREMONY TO REHABILITATE CHOU JEN

OW050121Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] On the afternoon of 3 December the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences held a ceremony at Shanghai's Lunghua Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries. It was held for the purpose of placing the urn containing the ashes of late Comrade Chou Jen, noted Chinese metallurgist and ceramist and former vice president of the Huachung branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The ceremony was also designed to redress wrongs and rehabilitate him.

Wreaths were presented by Fang I, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, Nieh Jung-chen, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and Tan Chen-lin, Liao Cheng-chih and Hu Chueh-wen, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee. Wreaths were also presented by Tung Ti-chou, vice chairman of the CPCCC National Committee, Chen Pi-hsien, first secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and others. Wreaths were also sent by leading comrades of the Shanghai municipal CCP and revolutionary committees Wang I-ping, Han Tse-i and Yang Shih-fa.

Wang I-ping, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, attended the ceremony. Yang Shih-fa, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and deputy director of the Municipal Revolutionary Committee and deputy director of the Municipal Scientific and Technological Commission, attended and presided over the ceremony. The mourning speech was delivered by Chang Wen-tao, deputy director of the Shanghai Municipal Scientific and Technological Commission and secretary of the party organization of the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

## SHANGHAI PROMOTES DEVELOPMENT OF EXPORT GOODS

OW041754Y Peking NCNA in English 1517 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--Shanghai fulfilled this year's export targets 56 days ahead of schedule as it is expanding export to fit its status as the biggest industrial city in China. The municipal party committee has called on local enterprises to tap their potentials, raise quality, increase variety and improve packing along the following lines:

1. Improve market research so as to export right goods to right places. Cadres and workers of industrial and trade departments will be organized to visit exhibitions of imported commodities. Producers will take a direct part in business negotiations so as to acquaint themselves with the demands of foreign buyers.
2. Raise the quality of goods and build up their reputation so as to expand sales on the international market.
3. Adopt new technology, materials and equipment to produce light metal sewing machines, quartz wristwatches and electric household appliances. Emphasis will also be laid on silks, metalware, toys, machinery and electrical equipment, chemicals and electronic instruments.

Shanghai is expanding production capacity and increasing foreign exchange income through compensation trade and commissioned processing and assembling.

I. 5 Dec 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

H 1

FIFTH HUNAN WOMEN'S CONGRESS CONCLUDES 2 DECEMBER

HKD40131Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] The fifth Hunan women's congress successfully concluded on 2 December after 7 days in session. At the congress the participants conscientiously studied the teachings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the women's movement, the inscriptions of Chairman Hua and NPC Chairman Yeh for the Fourth National Women's Congress and the important documents of that congress. They also discussed the important speech of Comrade Sun Kuo-chih, secretary of the provincial party committee, and passed a resolution on Comrade Tsao Jui-wu's work report, given on behalf of the fourth committee of the provincial women's federation.

"An election was held at the congress to produce the Fifth Executive Committee of the provincial women's federation, consisting of 135 members and 20 alternate members. Attending and speaking at the congress were responsible comrades of the provincial planning commission, the provincial scientific and technological commission, the provincial agricultural office and the planned parenthood office of the provincial public health bureau. On behalf of the provincial party committee, Comrade Lo Chiu-yueh invited participating Red Army veterans, old cadres, old model workers, old workers in women's affairs and science workers to a forum. The united front department of the provincial party committee also held a forum with representatives of minorities."

The participants freely talked about the excellent situation since the gang of four was crushed, and summed up and exchanged experiences in unfolding work concerning women. At the congress, 17 participants made model speeches and 7 representatives submitted speeches in writing.

The closing ceremony was held at the Hunan theatre on the morning of 1 December. Attending the ceremony were responsible comrades of the Hunan provincial party and revolutionary committees and the provincial military district, Sun Kuo-chih, Liu Fu-sheng, Tung Chih-wen, Tung Kuo-kuei, Lo Chiu-yuen, (Shih Hsing-shan), Shih Yu-chen, Shang Tzu-chin, Yin Tzu-ming, Kung An-min, Chi Shou-liang, and (Han Kai-yal), and responsible persons of the various fronts at the provincial level. Comrade Lo Chiu-yueh, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided over the ceremony.

Chang Kuei-lan, vice chairman of the provincial women's federation delivered the closing speech. She said: "In order to speed up the fulfillment of the general task of the new period, we must mobilize women throughout the province to launch a new and sustained study movement. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is our country's guiding ideology for realizing the four modernizations. Women's federations at various levels must publicize in a big way the important significance of studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the importance and urgency of learning science and culture. We must closely follow the principle of combining theory with practice, adopt effective measures, and try by every means to heighten women's political ideology and scientific and cultural levels. By setting an example in leading study, cadres of all women's federations must whip up an upsurge in studying politics, economics, management, technology, science and culture, and everybody must take part in emulation in study."



## HUNAN DAILY Editorial

HK050308Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 78 HK

[Report on HUNAN DAILY editorial: "Make Use of the Role of Women in Speeding up the Fulfillment of the Four Modernizations--Hail the Successful Conclusion of the Fifth Provincial Women's Congress"--date not given]

[Excerpts] To make use of their role in speeding up the fulfillment of the four modernizations, women must vigorously emancipate their minds. In our process to fulfill the four modernizations, we must be good at wholly and correctly handling the using of Mao Tsetung Thought, thoroughly smash the spiritual shackles imposed by Lin Biao and the gang of four, break loose from the habitual forces of the petty producers and from the cage of the remnants of feudal thinking, get rid of inferiority complexes, encourage the creative spirit, and participate in the great struggle to rapidly fulfill the four modernizations. If all men and women work hard, there will be great hope for our socialist cause.

To speed up the fulfillment of the four modernizations, we must shift our major interest to production construction and technical revolution. The masses of women throughout the province must actively and happily participate in the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and Tachai in agriculture, participate in production construction, and vigorously do a good job in technical innovation and revolution. Women in all trades and professions must integrate their work with the goal of fulfilling the four modernizations, and continue consolidating and developing various women's professional teams.

All party committees must really put women's work on their agendas, and further strengthen leadership over women's work. We must seriously implement the party's pertinent policy, especially the policy of "equality between men and women, equal pay for equal work," and fully mobilize the enthusiasm of women in pursuing the four modernizations. We must show great concern for the education of women, and create the necessary conditions for them to study culture, science and technology. We must boldly run nurseries, develop other services, and help women solve their problems. We must take care of the special needs of women and protect their democratic rights. We must resolutely struggle against people who discriminate and persecute women, and relentlessly strike blows at class enemies and criminals who injure women.

We must consciously train and use women cadres, continue augmenting and strengthening all women's organizations, guide and support their work in a timely way, and pay attention to using them. Under the party's absolute leadership, the masses of cadres of the women's federations must do a good job in ideological and political work in the new historical conditions, follow the mass line, do a good job in conducting research and investigation, and vigorously raise their guiding ideology, work style and work methods to enable women's federations at all levels to become the true bridge connecting the party with the masses of women, and assisting the party in carrying out women's work.

## HUPEH IMPLEMENTS CCP GUIDELINES BY RECTIFYING WORK STYLE

OW032220Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0158 GMT 2 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] Wuhan, 3 Dec--According to NCNA reporter Kuo Wan-li, Hupeh Province has rectified work style by implementing the guidelines in the party Central Committee's two documents concerning Hsianghsiang and Hsuni counties. In rectifying work style, all cadres have distinguished the right from the erroneous line, corrected their mistakes and enhanced their working enthusiasm.

Once the two documents were handed down by the party Central Committee, Hupeh's provincial party committee immediately organized all cadres and commune members to study the documents earnestly, and carried out extensive and penetrating investigation. The provincial party committee maintained that the problems highlighted in the Central Committee's documents also existed one way or another throughout the province, and that in some places the problems were quite serious. Since most of these problems concerned contradictions among the people, problems of ideology and understanding and problems of work style, the provincial party committee maintained they could only be correctly handled by rectifying work style--or by criticism and self-criticism.

The provincial party committee also realized that most problems at grassroot units were directly or indirectly linked to the upper leading organizations. Therefore, the stress on rectification of work style had to be placed on leading organizations at the provincial, prefectural and county level. In August this year the provincial party committee called a provincial work meeting and made a decision concerning rectifying work style and continuing to implement the two party Central Committee documents.

To gain some experience, the provincial party committee sent two work teams to Kungan and Patung counties, which were selected for conducting an experiment on rectifying work style. During the experiment Chen Pi-hsien, first secretary of the provincial party committee, went to these two counties to attend investigation meetings and talk with cadres at various levels. On behalf of the provincial party committee, he accepted responsibility for mistakes committed by lower-level cadres in carrying out policies and other work, and gave specific guidance to the two counties on rectifying work style.

Meanwhile party committees of various prefectures and municipalities also selected a county for their experiment. At the end of September the provincial party committee call an enlarged meeting attended by prefectural and municipal party committee secretaries to review their experience in the experiment and to formulate a plan for a provincewide campaign on rectifying work style. Today the task of rectifying work style conducted by leading organizations at and above the county level has spread from certain selected units to all units. Party committees of various counties in Shihen and Yunyang prefectures have carried out rectification of work style on time.

The basic measures adopted by leading organizations in Hupeh to rectify work style are: Responsible persons of various prefectural party committees and departments must lead work teams to conduct investigation at grassroot units, listen to the opinions of grassroot cadres and commune members, find out the problems of various prefecture and departments in carrying out policies and other work, and analyze the lessons learned. Later, the provincial, prefectural and county party committees and leading groups of various departments meet at a specifid time to review what they have discovered, study the party Central Committee's two documents, sum up experience, carry out criticism and self-criticism and unify their thinking and understanding.

On this basis, there would then be enlarged meetings for responsible cadres from various fronts and grassroot party committees as well as for a certain number of mass representatives (in counties, meetings for the cadres of the county, commune and brigade levels would be held). At these meetings, democracy would have full play and everybody would display the spirit of "saying all they know and saying it without reserve," would open up their minds, say what they wanted to say, expose contradictions, present problems and criticize leading organizations and personnel.

Once fully exposed, the problems would be listed according to their different nature, and, in the spirit of the two documents' guidelines those attending would be encouraged to discuss and formulate measures for rectifying leading cadres' work style, eliminating unreasonable burdens on the peasants and repaying the peasants' losses.

Once the provincial, prefectural and county leading organizations were rectifying their work style, various prefectures and counties would also dispatch work teams to one or two communes to experiment with launching concrete education. When the leading organizations completed rectifying their work style, work teams would be sent to the rural areas to carry out concrete education according to plan and by groups and stages.

Since carrying out rectification of work style in Hupeh's rural areas, cadres at all levels have raised their political consciousness, corrected the mistake of egalitarianism and indiscriminate requisition and repaid the peasants' losses. This has greatly aroused the enthusiasm of cadres and commune members and enhanced the gratifying situation in revolution and production. After winning victory over an unusual drought and reaping a good agricultural harvest this year, people throughout the province have carried out timely antidrought and winter sowing campaigns and stepped up field management, thus insuring an ever larger bumper agricultural harvest next year.

#### KWANGTUNG URGES TIGHTENING PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK030834Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 3 Dec 78 HK

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, some localities in Kwangtung have somewhat relaxed their planned parenthood work, and their population growth rates have risen somewhat. According to statistics, from January to September this year, some 65,000 children were born in excess of the planned birth figure in Kwangtung compared with the same period of last year. It is predicted that the number of children born in excess of the planned birth figure this year will probably be over 100,000.

Kwangtung has scored great achievements in planned parenthood work. At present, of the some 6 million married couples of child-bearing age in Kwangtung, 4.6 million couples have carried out measures to prevent conception, with the total rate of prevention of conception reaching 76.5 percent. The rate of late marriage is 75 percent; and the natural population growth rate dropped from 29.4 per 1,000 in 1965 to 12.61 per 1,000 in 1977.

However, these achievements still cannot meet the demands of work in objective reality. This is because the basic population figure of Kwangtung is relatively high. At present, the population of Kwangtung ranks fifth in China, its density of population ranks ninth, and its area of arable land per person ranks third from last. Based on the current basic population figure, even if we can meet the criterion that each married couple will bear only two children in future, there will still be a population increase of 5 million in Kwangtung by 1985.

The increase in population in excess of the plan will cause a number of problems in food, clothing, housing and transport, thus adversely affecting any rise in the people's living standard and delaying the four modernizations.

Therefore, to do better in promoting planned parenthood is a very important and urgent problem facing Kwangtung.

However, since the beginning of this year, many localities in Kwangtung have relaxed this important task. The number of pregnant women and births not included in the population plan have increased, compared with the past. This will certainly cause a rise in the population growth rate. The first reason for this is that some leaders have an inadequate understanding of the significance and urgency of planned parenthood, and they are also influenced by old customs and traditional ideas. Besides attaching little importance to firmly grasping this work well, they also set a bad example themselves. For instance, five of the leading cadres of a county CCP committee in Meih sien Prefecture have each produced five or more children since 1973; two have produced a sixth child and one a seventh. As the leadership has attached little importance to the work, planned parenthood work in the county has not been effectively implemented. The natural population growth rate in the county rose from 13.46 per 1,000 in 1976 to 15.12 per 1,000 last year. It is predicted that the figure will rise to 19 per 1,000 this year.

A leading cadre of (Chengchen) commune in the county produced a seventh child at the end of last year. Under his influence, the birth rate of the commune last year was 26.94 per 1,000. It is predicted that the figure will be as high as 30 per 1,000 this year. In the brigade where he is staying, the birth rate was 30.4 per 1,000 last year; and it is predicted that the figure will be about 40 per 1,000 this year.

Secondly, since the beginning of this year, some places have set implementing the rural economic policies against implementing the policy on planned parenthood, and have relaxed leadership over this work. Some factories, mines and other enterprises have ceased to include planned parenthood in their plans for learning from Taching, and they still fail to implement the regulation of the provincial revolutionary committee that any leave for workers to undergo sterilization operations should not affect their assessment for bonuses for full work attendance. In this way, they have naturally impaired the enthusiasm of the basic level cadres and activists in planned parenthood.

The Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a provincial conference in Canton on planned parenthood work. Liu Tien-fu and Li Chia-jen, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, personally presided over the conference and spoke. The conference studied the situation of planned parenthood work in Kwangtung and decided to further strengthen party leadership, establish functional organs for planned parenthood and put them on a sound basis, and step up publicity and education. It also decided to launch a "planned parenthood publicity month" campaign in Kwangtung from now until around the spring festival, adopt effective measures to further promote the implementation of the various policies on planned parenthood, and strengthen technical instruction as well as scientific research on the prevention of conception. The conference demanded that the whole party attach importance to the task and rely on the masses to do well in promoting the work, to insure the realization of the demand put forward by Chairman Hua on reducing the natural population growth rate to 1 percent by 1980.



## KWANGTUNG HOLDS THIRD PUBLIC ORDER WORK CONFERENCE

HK041439Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 4 Dec 78 HK

[Excerpts] The third Kwangtung public order work conference was held in Canton Municipality from 20 November to 2 December. The conference seriously transmitted and studied the spirit of the Third National Public Order Work Conference, penetratingly exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in sabotaging public order work, analyzed the public order situation in Kwangtung, exchanged experiences in public order control, and obtained a clear picture about the principles and tasks of public order work in the new period as well as various demands and measures to fully rectify, restore and strengthen public order control.

Responsible comrades of the Kwangtung provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Kwangtung Military District and various concerned provincial departments attended the conference. Liu Tien-fu, secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and Wang Ning, Standing Committee member of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the conference. Present at the conference were responsible persons of the public security bureaus of Canton Municipality, Shaokuan Municipality, Hainan Administrative Region, Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefecture, and various prefectures, municipalities and counties; responsible persons of various concerned departments of the public security bureaus; and representatives of various provincial departments concerned and of various trade unions, CYLs, women's federations and other organizations; some 680 people in all.

The conference noted: Since the gang of four was smashed, and under the guidance of the strategic policy decision to grasp the key link in bringing about great order across the land as well as of the leadership of the party committees at all levels, the public security organs in various localities in Kwangtung have seriously implemented the spirit of the two national railway public order work conferences, which were held with the concern of Chairman Hua. They have given free rein to the masses and have dealt telling blows at a small handful of counterrevolutionary and criminal elements who have been carrying out sabotage. They have consolidated social order in both the cities and the countryside and have strengthened various work. As a result, there has been great improvement in public order, which was disrupted by Lin Piao and the gang of four.

However, because of the serious consequences caused by the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four, there still are many problems in public order. This situation does not correspond with the excellent situation of grasping the key link in bringing about great order across the land, and the masses have showed great dissatisfaction.

The conference pointed out: At present, the people in Kwangtung are struggling to fulfill the general task for the new period, and they strongly desire a stable social environment. Under the unified leadership of all party committees, we must take exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four as the key link and fully rectify, restore and strengthen public order control. We must vigorously strengthen the building of basic-level units and also fundamental construction, and firmly grasp the struggle against any disturbances to public order in order to foster a brand new feature in public order. For this reason, we must determinedly deal blows at those counterrevolutionary and criminal elements who are conducting sabotage activities, and do a good job in promoting the assistance to and education of those people who have violated the law and committed crimes.

I. 5 Dec 78

H 7

PRC  
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

In particular, we must do a good job in promoting the education of those youths and juveniles who have gone against the law.

The conference emphasized: We must strengthen the rectification and building of the public security forces. Most of the public security cadres and policemen in Kwangtung are good or relatively good. However, because of the influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, a small number of public security cadres and policemen have been infected with bad work style. We must thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four, rectify the ideology and work style of the cadres and policemen, promote still closer relations between the police and the people, and foster a remarkable change in the ideology and work style of the public security cadres and policemen. We must motivate them to work still more actively in order to promote public order work as rapidly as possible.

The conference also emphasized: We must quickly restore and strengthen the mass work on public order control which was sabotaged by the gang of four, and do a good job in rectifying various security and protection organizations at basic levels in order to insure that the security and protection organizations are in the hands of those people who take a firm stand, who work energetically to implement various policies and who are supported by the masses.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Tien-fu said: In the struggles over the past 20 years or so, the cadres and policemen on the public security front in Kwangtung have determinedly implemented Chairman Mao's line, principles, policies and methods in public security work. They have made great contributions to consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, and many good comrades have emerged.

Comrade Liu Tien-fu said: Doing a good job in promoting public order is of very great importance to promoting stability and unity. It is a necessary condition for fulfilling the general task for the new period.

Comrade Liu Tien-fu emphasized: Public order work entails great involvement. The workload is heavy, and it also has strong policy implications. It must not be the sole responsibility of the public security departments. All departments must take action, actively coordinate with and vigorously support one another, and do a good job of work through joint effort. All party committees must strengthen leadership, and include public order work in the agendas of the party committees. They must frequently analyze the public order situation, grasp any signs of problems and adopt effective measures to solve them.

They must conduct education in the legal system, in various policies, in social morality, in discipline and in safety among the masses, particularly the youths and juveniles. They must be concerned about the building of public order forces in politics, organization and livelihood in order that they may concentrate their efforts to do a good job in promoting their tasks.

#### KWANGTUNG CIRCULAR ON 'MODERN-STYLE PRODUCTION CONDITIONS'

HK041350Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 3 Dec 78 HK

[Text] The Kwangtung Economic Committee recently issued a circular on its decision to launch two "modern conditions in production" weeks on the provincial industry and communications front, before New Year's Day 1979 and before the spring festival respectively. It also put forward the following demands:

1. We must widely mobilize the masses and, through mass publicity, mass cleaning, mass rectification, mass inspection and mass appraisal, establish the thinking that modern conditions in production mean scientific production and tidy production.

We must seriously do a good job in promoting environmental sanitation in various production areas and living areas in various factories and other enterprises, do a good job in promoting the sanitation of technical operations as well as the personal sanitation of the operators, keep various materials and tools in an orderly manner, and achieve systematic production.

2. Industry and communications departments at all levels and various enterprises must from now on do a good job in promoting ideological mobilization and organization work. They must make use of various publicity media and vigorously publicize the significance of doing a good job in promoting modern conditions in production and also various counties and large and medium-sized cities must select one or two good or bad examples, hold on-the-spot meetings, sum up experiences, and push forward the overall task.

3. The time schedules for launching the two "modern-production condition week" activities are from 24 to 30 December 1978 for the first and from 22 to 28 January 1979 for the second, the first "modern-production condition week" is aimed at doing a good job in promoting the cleanliness and sanitation of the production areas as well as the sanitation of various equipment and technical operations, improving the work of keeping equipment in a well-maintained and workable state, and at doing a good job in arranging various materials and tools in an orderly way so as to greet New Year's Day with good tidiness. The emphasis of the second week is placed on doing a good job in stopping any leakage of gasoline, electric power, water and gas, and on doing a good job in promoting the cleanliness of various factory areas and living areas as well as personal cleanliness.

4. All industry and communications departments must organize forces in the first 10 days of December to conduct a comprehensive inspection of the situation of "modern-production condition" in their subordinate enterprises. At the later stage of each of the two "modern-style production condition week" activities, they must also organize an appraisal. In making inspections and appraisals, they must fully mobilize the masses. They must persistently adhere to being honest in three ways and strict in four aspects, and oppose engaging in pretense and falsehood as well as formalism. They must cite the results of the inspections and appraisals as one of the criteria for assessing and selecting "Taching-type enterprises" and take them as an element for assessing bonuses.

5. All party organizations of various industry and communications departments and of various factories, mines and other enterprises must strengthen the leadership of the "modern-production condition week" activities. They must organize the forces of the party, government, trade unions, CYLs and various other circles, carry out unified leadership and division of labor and responsibility, and effectively implement the work on a sound basis.

#### CANTON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FRONT RALLY REVERSES VERDICTS

HK041336Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 3 Dec 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Canton municipal capital construction front recently held a rally to expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four and to implement party policies. It noted that the urban construction work done in Canton Municipality in the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution should be affirmed; and the meritorious services of the urban construction workers of Canton Municipality should be acknowledged.



The participants in the rally unanimously pointed out: Because of their vicious objectives of usurping party and state power and overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat, Lin Piao and the gang of four pushed forward the counterrevolutionary revisionist commodities of "fake left and real right," causing serious pests to the urban construction work in Canton Municipality. Lin Piao, the gang of four and their followers in Kwangtung confused right and wrong, painted a gloomy picture of the capital construction and urban construction work in Canton, and vainly attempted to fundamentally negate the position of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as the leading factor in capital construction and urban construction work.

The rally rehabilitated a group of persecuted cadres and masses on the capital construction front and restored their good name. The participants noted: While negating the urban construction work in Canton Municipality, Lin Piao, the gang of four and their clique trumped up many wrongful, fabricated and incorrect cases in various capital construction and urban construction departments. Many cadres, workers and technicians were attacked and persecuted. They suffered wrongs which were not righted and underwent serious mental and physical torture.

The so-called "dictatorship of the masses" study course held in the Canton cement plant in December 1968 was the product of the followers of Lin Piao in Kwangtung in pushing forward the counterrevolutionary revisionist line. They created a "white terror" and locked up the 135 comrades of the plant for a day to conduct the so-called "dictatorship of the masses" study course. They carried out the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and caused serious physical and mental injury to those comrades.

In 1967, an important member of Lin Piao's antiparty clique directly laid his hands on, interfered with and sabotaged the Great Cultural Revolution in the Canton Water Supply Company. He branded (Chen Hsi), formerly secretary of the party committee of the Canton Water Supply Company as a so-called "unrepentant capitalist-roader," and placed him under surveillance and investigated, criticized and struggled against him for 3 years.

The rally solemnly announced the complete rehabilitation of those comrades of the Canton cement plant who were persecuted in the so-called "dictatorship of the masses" study course and (Chen Hsi), formerly secretary of the party committee of the water supply company, and had their reputations restored.

On behalf of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, Li Hui, Standing Committee member of the Canton Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, extended his warm regards to those comrades who were attacked and persecuted by Lin Piao and the gang of four as well as to their dependents. He emphasized: We must emancipate the cadres from the attacks and persecution of Lin Piao and the gang of four and from the various spiritual shackles they set up, correct past mistakes, effect a radical reform, fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses, and quicken the pace of capital construction and urban construction. Other responsible comrades of the Canton municipal CCP and revolutionary committees also attended the rally.

#### PEKING PHILHARMONIC, DANCE GROUP TOUR HSISHA ISLANDS

OW050216Y Peking NCNA in English 0710 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Haikow, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--Peking's Central Philharmonic Society and Central Song and Dance Ensemble recently sent out small tours to the Hsisha Islands to give performances for local army men and civilians who guard China's frontiers. The artists gave 11 performances in the six day tour. As is usual with such tours, participants join with local people in their everyday activities. They could be seen taking photographs, giving haircuts, mending clothes, repairing radios and helping to cook. The teams included the tenor Hu Sung-hua and violinist Sheng Chung-kuo. Both Chinese and foreign items made up the programmes.



## KWEICHOW DOES WELL IN PRELIMINARY AUTUMN HARVEST DISTRIBUTION

HK011247Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 30 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] "Party organizations at all levels in the rural areas throughout our province have deeply exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in sabotaging the socialist principle of 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work,' restored order and vigorously grasped income distribution work in the people's communes. According to statistics gathered in early November, the number of accounting units which carried out the province's preliminary autumn harvest distribution accounted for 87 percent of the total number of the province's accounting units in the rural areas. South Kweichow Puyi-miao Autonomous Prefecture, Kweiyang Municipality and Pichieh, Anshun and Liupanshui prefectures have tightly grasped the work and scored rapid development. The number of accounting units which have carried out preliminary autumn harvest distribution in these localities account for more than 95 percent of the total number of accounting units in these localities. Hochang, Huishui, Liping, Changshun, Tungjen, Tsuni and (Pai) counties and districts have done a relatively good job in preliminary autumn harvest distribution. About 30 percent of the accounting units in Hochang County have started to settle accounts and to do distribution work."

In the preliminary autumn harvest distribution work, various localities have grasped the following measures:

- "1. Party committees have paid attention to the work, and leaders have personally grasped it." Leaders at prefectural and county levels personally led the cadres in August to the rural areas to carry out the work.
2. Work teams have been sent to the rural areas to carry out the work. "The province has organized 1,617 work teams consisting of 23,581 cadres to go deep into communes and brigades to help do the preliminary autumn harvest distribution work well."
3. They pay attention to handling correctly the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual.
4. They try to insure that 90 percent of commune members can increase their incomes.

## KWEICHOW DAILY Commentator's Article

HK011300Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 30 Nov 78 HK

[KWEICHOW DAILY 1 December commentator's article: "We Must Grasp Settlement of Accounts and Distribution Work Through to the End"]

[Excerpts] Guided by wise leader Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, party committees at all levels throughout our province have paid great attention to this year's income distribution work in the people's communes in the rural areas.

However, we must realize that not all the leading comrades have understood the importance of income distribution work. Some localities have not seriously implemented the minutes of the forum on autumn harvest and distribution work organized by the provincial CCP committee. They were afraid that procurement tasks would not be fulfilled if this document was conveyed to the people. Some localities have not effectively and firmly grasped distribution work.

As a result, some accounting units have not done well in preliminary distribution work. A handful of localities have allowed people to do whatever they liked. As a result, many accounting units have not carried out preliminary distribution, and the leaders there have no clear ideas about the work. Such a situation must be rapidly improved.

With regard to this year's income distribution work, the central authorities have stipulated regulations and the provincial CCP committee has issued documents and made concrete arrangements. Party committees at all levels must act in line with the instructions of the central authorities and the requirements put forward by the provincial CCP committee and firmly grasp the income distribution work of every accounting unit through to the end.

#### KWEICHOW DAILY CALLS FOR DOING WELL IN CIVIL AFFAIRS WORK

HK301349Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 29 Nov 78 HK

[Report on KWEICHOW DAILY 30 November editorial: "We Must Strive To Do Well in Civil Affairs Work"]

[Excerpts] The provincial civil affairs work conference has successfully ended. The conference was held when the people of all nationalities throughout the province are following the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua in embarking on the new Long March and implementing the spirit of the national civil work conference. The conference was important for deeply exposing and criticizing the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four and their black ace generals in Kweichow in sabotaging civil affairs work; for implementing the series of instructions of Chairman Hua, Premier Chou, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on civil affairs work; for promoting stability and unity; and for fulfilling the general task for the new period.

The editorial stresses: To meet the new requirements for civil affairs work to fulfill the general task for the new period, we must further understand the major tasks for and all the principles and policies on civil affairs work. Vice Premier Chen I gave clear rules and regulations in 1954 regarding the scope of work of civil affairs departments on behalf of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and the party Central Committee. Practice over the past two decades or so has proven that the rules and regulations are all correct. The major scope of work of civil affairs departments is to give preferential treatments to those people who are eligible, resettle demobilized personnel, and do production, disaster relief, social relief, social welfare and other work assigned by the party and state. Under the new historical conditions, many new situations and problems have emerged regarding civil affairs work. As a result, our tasks have become heavier and our work has developed. We must seriously study these problems and further do well in civil affairs work.

The editorial demands: Under the unified leadership and plans of party committees, civil affairs departments at all levels must strengthen the rectification and building of the leadership groups and, in accordance with the five criteria for successors and with the principle of the combination of old, middle-aged and young people, build the leadership groups of civil affairs departments at all levels into a leadership core of unity and with combat power. We must revive and strengthen civil affairs organizations at all levels and augment and strengthen civil affairs forces.

## TIBET MEETING WELCOMES RETURN OF SONG, DANCE ENSEMBLE

OWO40012Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Tibet regional CCP and revolutionary committees held a meeting on the evening of 30 November at the working people's cultural palace to celebrate the regional song and dance ensemble's successful performance tour of five northern European countries. Attending the meeting were leading regional party and government comrades Kuo Hsi-lan, Hsi Chin-wu, Pa Sang, Je Ti, Chen Cho, Sun Yu-shan, Kai Yu-hsien, Sun Hua, (Teng Hsi-pan), Chang Kuei-sen, Wu Chien, (Kuo Kuang-chieh) and (Li Hsien-ming). They also received all the members of the ensemble and offered them warm greetings and hospitality. Present on the occasion were also vice chairmen of the CPPCC regional committee Pa-pa-la Ko-lieh-lang-chieh, Jen Chang, Sheng-chin Lo-sang-chien-tsan, Lang-tun Kung-ka-wang-chiu, Te-ko Ko-sang-wang-tui, Sang-ting To-chi-pa-mu, La-min So-lang-lun-chu, Chiang-chung Cha-hsi-to-chi, and Chi-pu Ping-tso-tzu-teng.

Kuo Hso-lan, secretary of the regional CCP committee, spoke at the meeting. He said: Through its performance trip, the regional song and dance ensemble contributed to promoting friendly exchanges between the Chinese people and those of the five northern European countries, propagating Tibet's excellent situation of grasping the key link and running the country well under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, enhancing China's international prestige and expanding the international united front. It also won honor for the Chinese people and for Tibet's 1 million emancipated serfs. On behalf of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees, Pa Sang, secretary of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, presented a banner to the ensemble at the meeting. Amid warm applause, (Hua-tai To-nan), deputy leader of the regional song and dance ensemble, expressed thanks on behalf of all the ensemble members.

## YUNNAN DAILY CALLS FOR PROMOTING SPRING CROPS

HKO41251Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 2 Dec 78 HK

[Report on YUNNAN DAILY 2 December short commentary: "We Must Overcome Winter Drought and Do Well in Tending Spring Crops"]

[Summary] The province has transplanted more spring crops than last year and their quality is better. At present, all localities are striving to transplant more. This has laid a fine foundation for reaping a bumper spring harvest next year. However, winter drought has now become a threat to winter crops. Some spring crops are not sprouting well and some localities are unable to fulfill the transplanting plan in time. "To reap a bumper harvest in 1979, a year in which to achieve great success in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land; overcome winter drought, insect infestation and other natural disasters and guarantee the completion of the plan for spring crop production. The present urgent task of all localities is to mobilize the cadres and people to work hard."

The short commentary says: To reap a bumper spring harvest, we must now strive to do well in tending the crops and solve the problem of sprouting. "All cadres must immediately go to the communes and production brigades to understand the situation, mobilize the people to inspect the manner in which spring crops are sprouting, and, in line with local conditions and proceeding from reality, adopt appropriate measures." Qualified localities must strive to replant or transplant more spring crops. At the same time, we must also strive to prevent disease and insect pest damage and accumulate more fertilizers. Furthermore, we must prepare to transplant early-maturing crops next year.

## FIFTH HOPEI PROVINCIAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS OPENS 1 DECEMBER

OW030934Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] A grand meeting in the history of the workers movement in our province--the fifth provincial trade union congress--opened on the morning of 1 December in the provincial capital of Shihchiachuang Municipality. Shouldering the wishes of the entire province's working class, the 1,338 delegates from various fronts and posts will hear and review the work report of the fourth provincial trade union committee and elect the fifth provincial trade union committee.

The provincial party and revolutionary committees have paid great attention to our province's workers movement and trade union work. Present at the congress were leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees and of PLA units stationed in Hopei --Ma Hui, Wang Chin-shan, Kuo Chih, (Yin Tse), Tseng Mei, (Hsu Yung-hsin), (Wang Yu), (Hsiung A-ming), (Yu Cheng-hsin), Keng Chang-so, (Liu Hsiang-chih), (Chang Chin-hua), (Li Chin-chieh), (Hsu Cheng-kung) and (Po Tao).

Kuo Chih, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, addressed the congress in behalf of the provincial party and revolutionary committees. Comrade Kuo Chih said in his speech: Since the 11th party congress we have embarked upon a new period of development in which we must build our country into a modern and strong socialist nation before the end of this century and have our national economy match that of the world's most advanced nations. The party Central Committee and State Council have called on us to accelerate our pace for the four modernizations; Chairman Hua has also called on us to further emancipate our minds, be bolder and more resourceful and advance faster. They have fully expressed the ardent desires of the millions upon millions of Chinese people. The working class of our province will never fail to fulfill the ardent expectations of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. They have great aspirations, ability, determination and confidence in shouldering this great historic mission in our new era and in making outstanding contributions to the new Long March.

The trade union is an organization through which the party can maintain contacts with the vast number of cadres and workers; it is also a strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. [words indistinct] It shoulders the heavy task of organizing the working class to embark upon the new Long March.

Comrade Kuo Chih continued: We must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, unite under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, persistently follow the line of the 11th party congress, seriously implement the guidelines of the Ninth National Trade Union Congress and further consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity.

At the opening session, Keng Chang-so, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and a national model worker in agriculture; (Li Hsiu-lai), deputy director of the Political Department of the Hopei Provincial Military District; as well as responsible persons of the provincial women's federation, the provincial committee and the provincial scientific and technological association delivered congratulation messages to the congress.



## Holds Plenary Session

OW040006Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Summary] "The fifth provincial trade union congress held a plenary session on the afternoon of 1 December, Comrade (Li Ching-kang) presiding. Entrusted with the task by the fourth provincial trade union council, Comrade (Wang Yun) delivered a report entitled 'Working Class of the Province, Mobilize and Strive To Quickly Accomplish the Great Historic Mission for the New Period.' The report called on the working class to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, implement the policy of stability and unity and do a good job in achieving the four modernizations through concerted efforts."

Comrade (Wang Yun's) report was divided into three parts. "Touching on the new situation and new tasks we face, Comrade (Wang Yun) pointed out: The working class in our province shoulders a great task in the course of accomplishing our new historic mission. Workers and trade union cadres in our province must understand the situation, work hard and diligently, conscientiously carry out all fighting tasks put forward by the Ninth National Trade Union Congress, resolutely take up the great mission history has entrusted to us and respond to the kind concern and earnest expectations of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee with concrete deeds."

For the purposes cited above, Comrade (Wang Yun) called on workers and trade union cadres to constantly raise their political consciousness and strive to master modern science and technology, take an active part in trade union activities and exercise democratic rights, launch socialist emulation campaigns, render vigorous support for agriculture and show concern for the masses' livelihood and protect their interests.

## INNER MONGOLIA BANNER ACTS ON '20 APRIL DIRECTIVE'

SK022241Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Suniteyu Banner party committee has implemented the important "20 April" directive in a down-to-earth manner, done intensive and meticulous ideological work, strengthened the unity among different nationalities, boosted the socialist enthusiasm of the people of various nationalities and scored achievement in this year's animal husbandry production.

Suniteyu Banner is an area which was rather heavily afflicted by the interference and sabotage of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by Lin Piao and the gang of four. The important "20 April" directive issued by Chairman Hua and party Central Committee has thoroughly brought down the historical trumped-up case of "digging out the new (nei jen) party" and totally rehabilitated comrades who were persecuted. The eager desire which the people have cherished for 10 years has finally come true.

Through extensive investigation and study, the Suniteyu Banner party committee carried out an over-all analysis of the basic situation of "digging out the new (nei jen) party." It resolutely held: The evil root cause of this historical trumped-up case was Lin Piao and the gang of four. Those responsible persons in the party core group of the former autonomous regional revolutionary committee should take major responsibility for the case. Of course, it is undeniable that there were a few bad elements in the banner. However, the majority were ignorant of the facts and committed mistakes of this or that kind by following the bad elements. As for the few comrades who have committed severe mistakes, we should believe that they are able to return to the correct side under the inspiration of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

On the basis of this understanding, the banner party committee has constantly adhered to the principle of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient in dealing with the comrades who committed mistakes. It has proceeded from the desire for unity and taken active measures to carry out a host of work so as to help the comrades who have committed mistakes to make an ideological change.

As to the comrades who have committed mistakes, the banner party committee first seriously pointed out: Persons who have beaten others will not be pardoned from the party's discipline and the state law. They did wrong. Those who have committed mistakes should confess their mistakes, clarify the right and wrong, draw lessons from their mistakes and refrain from making such mistakes again. This is by no means "getting entangled in old historical accounts" not is it "giving people a hard time." The banner party committee always insists on the principle of achieving clarity of ideology and unity among comrades. Based on different conditions, it has given the comrades specific assistance and education. Generally, in no circumstances has it lightly adopted organizational measures such as suspending them from their jobs or isolating them.

Implementation of the policy has eradicated the anger of the vast number of cadres and masses. Now, they have peace of mind and are full of soaring energy. In the last winter-spring period, this banner was hit by heavy snow which had rarely been experienced before, and over one half of the livestock died. Last summer, a dry spell lasted for a long time. Despite all this, the banner's animal husbandry has been quickly restored and developed. The total number of livestock in the banner has increased from some 350,000 head following the disaster period to as many as 440,000 head at present. Some 70,000 mou of basic pastoral farms have been built. Fodder grass reaped and stored has doubled the amount of the same period last year.

#### PEKING PLA UNITS RUN TRAINING CLASSES FOR SQUAD LEADERS

OW020244Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] The Peking PLA units have effectively grasped the training of squad leaders to conscientiously strengthen army building at the basic levels. In going down to the units to conduct investigation and study, leading Comrades Chin Chi-wei and Ma Wei-hua and office cadres have profoundly realized that because of the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four many squad leaders have failed to organize training, run the army and educate the fighters according to our army's old traditions, thus greatly weakening the army's military and political qualities.

The party committee of the Peking PLA units hold that in order to improve army building as quickly as possible it is necessary to make great efforts to successfully train squad leaders while at the same time distinguishing between the correct and erroneous lines and consolidating all leading bodies. The party committee has decided on training squad leaders on a rotational basis and has informed its subordinate units of this decision. The PLA General Staff Department has rapidly circulated this decision throughout the whole army.

Over the past year or so, the party committees of all Peking PLA units have chosen more than 1,900 cadres with practical experience to conduct training classes for squad leaders. Those attending the training classes included incumbent squad leaders and outstanding fighters who have good ideology and work style, a certain educational level and completed 1 year of all-round training.

I. 5 Dec 78

K 4

PRC  
NORTH REGION

Students of the first training class have graduated after 6 months of strict training. Their military and political qualities and their abilities to run the army and educate fighters have greatly improved.

In training squad leaders the Peking PLA units stress strict training according to the "four abilities" standard. The four abilities are: To organize and command fighters, to educate and train fighters, to run the army and educate fighters [kuan li chiao yu] and to do ideological work.

The party committees of all Peking PLA units are now conscientiously summing up their experiences and determined to run the second training class still better.

#### COMPANY IN SHANSI VIOLATES ECONOMIC DISCIPLINE

SK040151Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 78 SK

[Excerpts] On 22 November, the Shansi provincial party committee approved and transmitted a report by the Taiyuan municipal party committee on sternly handling a serious incident in which the Taiyuan Municipal Mechanical and Electrical Equipment Company, disregarding repeated orders and instructions from the central authorities, continued to violate state financial and economic discipline, resorted to deception to cover up profits and withhold state revenue, built an office building not authorized in the plans in the name of building simple living shelters, tried every possible means to cover up the facts and slandered, attacked and retaliated against comrades who exposed problems.

In recent years, the Taiyuan Mechanical and Electrical Equipment Company has violated financial and economic discipline to a very serious extent.

In early 1976, party branch secretary of this company (Liang Li-ming) wanted to build an office building. He wrote a report to the municipal supplies bureau on a plan to build simple living shelters with a floor space of 2,000 square meters. In September 1976, he once again wrote a letter to the municipal supplies bureau on changing the simple living shelters into an office building with 250 square meters of floor space. Although the office building was not included in the state plan and no funds were allocated for it, the office building was started in mid-November 1976.

After the Taiyuan municipal party committee found out, it criticized the company openly and by name many times. However, the company's party branch secretary (Liang Li-ming) and others turned a deaf ear to the criticism and insisted on continuing the construction. Though construction of the office building was forced to halt later, they still tried their utmost to buy heating and electrical materials [words indistinct]. Of the funds for this project, 60,000 yuan was illegally [words indistinct] and 110,000 yuan was exacted from circulating funds. As to the steel stock, cement and timber necessary for this project, some was allocated by the municipal supplies bureau and others were obtained from other localities and units through secret ties established with them.

The Taiyuan Mechanical and Electrical Equipment Company did its managerial work chaotically and violated discipline to a very serious extent. Since February 1966, it accounts for stored materials had been unbalanced for a long period. By the end of 1977, unbalanced materiel accounts reached 216,000 yuan. Upholding his responsibilities, accountant of this company Comrade (Chao Fan) time and again reported to provincial and Taiyuan municipal leading persons concerned since 1970, exposing the problems of discipline violations in this company.

However, (Liang Li-ming) and others refused to come to their senses, [words indistinct] Comrade (Chao Fan) and created rumors to vilify and attack comrades of the investigation group.

To handle the problems of the Taiyuan Mechanical and Electrical Equipment Company, the Taiyuan municipal party committee recently decided that this company must hand over to the state all the profits it covered up and revenues it withheld. [passage indistinct] It also decided that Director of the Taiyuan Municipal Supplies Bureau (Chao Chien-tzu), who was responsible for the company's violations of financial and economic discipline, must write a self-examination report. In addition, the Taiyuan municipal party committee commended company accountant Comrade (Chao Fan), and called on all the people to actively get mobilized and wage resolute struggles against violations of financial and economic discipline.

## BRIEFS

INNER MONGOLIA PLANNING--Inner Mongolia held its fourth meeting on popularization of the optimum-seeking and overall planning methods from 10 to 12 November. Chang Peng-tu, deputy secretary of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, attended and addressed the meeting. Present at the meeting were responsible persons of the departments concerned of various leagues and municipalities, the Paotou Iron and Steel Company and the Huhehot Railway Bureau, as well as the regional bureaus and offices concerned. They exchanged their experiences in applying the two methods and studied how to popularize the methods further in the future. During the past month or so, there have been over 1,000 instances of success in using these methods and 81 of them are major ones. The resulting benefits amount to more than 7 million yuan. [Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Nov 78 SK]

SHANSI AUTUMN PLOWING--Shansi Province has given full play to the use of farm machinery in autumn plowing. As of early November, over 20,000 tractors had been used in plowing 15 million mou of fields. Shansi plans to plow 36 million mou of farmland by tractor this year. [Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 78 SK]

SHANSI ACADEMIC REPORT MEETING--On the afternoon of 15 November, the Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee held an academic report meeting, participated in by leading cadres, at its meeting hall. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Wang Ta-jen, secretary of the Shansi provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Attending the meeting were Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee, vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, and responsible comrades of various departments, committees bureaus and higher educational institutions, totaling more than 100 persons. At the meeting, Comrade (Wang Tsai-shan), Standing Committee member of the China Automation Association of the Automation Institute of the Academy of Sciences of China, was invited to make a report introducing the situation of automation application. [Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 78 SK]



I. 5 Dec 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NORTHEAST REGION

L 1

KIRIN HOLDS CONGRESS OF MERITORIOUS ARMY FAMILY MEMBERS

SK022248Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Dec 78 SK

[Excerpts] The third provincial congress of activists in socialist construction among family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen and among disabled, demobilized and retired servicemen successfully closed on 29 November. Present at the congress were leading comrades of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees, including Kao Yang and Yu Ko; leading persons of the Kirin Provincial Military District and the PLA units stationed in Changchun Municipality and responsible persons of the Kirin Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Comrade Yu Ko announced the resolution made by the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees in regard to awarding the honor titles of "model unit in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of the armymen," "model family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen" and "model revolutionary disabled, demobilized and retired servicemen." Leading comrades of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees awarded the 20 model units in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of the armymen with honor banners. They also gave citations and prizes to 30 model family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen and model revolutionary disabled, demobilized and retired servicemen; representatives present at the congress from model units in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen; and representatives of activists in socialist construction among family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen and the revolutionary disabled, demobilized and retired servicemen.

Vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Comrade Yang Chan-tao addressed the closing ceremony. He said: Through this congress, a further mobilization of the forces of all circles will be made. The work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen will be raised to a further extent. Efforts will be made to strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people and to support the building of the PLA units, so as to secure the national defense and develop the excellent situation.

Amidst warm applause, the congress sent a letter of proposal to family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen and the revolutionary disabled, demobilized and retired servicemen throughout the province.

PEOPLE'S COURT IN SHENYANG CONDUCTS OPEN TRIAL

OW050504Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0204 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Shenyang, 3 Dec--While exposing and criticizing the fake left, real-right counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, the people's courts at the municipal and county (district) levels of Shenyang, Liaoning Province, have instituted the system of open trial, defense, jury and full courts [no 1 0678 6231] in accordance with the constitution and the organic law of the people's court. They have thus effectively dealt blows to criminals and maintained the dignity of law. Not long ago, the treasury of a local hospital in Shenyang's suburbs was burglarized. After receiving the prosecution papers from the public prosecuting organ, the Shenyang Municipal Intermediate People's Court organized a composite court composed of a judge and two jurors--representatives of the masses--with the judge acting as the president of the court. After reviewing the prosecution papers and files, the court accepted the case.

Some three days before the trial the court delivered the prosecution notice to the accused and informed him that he had the right to request to be excused from the proceedings and defend himself. At the same time, it made public the time and place of the trial, allowed the masses to observe the trial and informed the parent unit of the accused, welcoming it to send observers.

On the day of the trial about 100 adult citizens attended. After the president of the court declared the court open, it verified the identify of the accused, announced the names of the members of the court and the secretaries and again informed the accused of his right to be excused from the proceedings, defend himself and other rights. After the public procurator read out the prosecution statement, the judging personnel conducted questioning. Then the president of the court asked the public procurator to make a statement and the accused and his defense counsel to offer defense. After the accused made the final statement, the president adjourned the court and the composite court proceeded to deliberate the case.

According to the principle that jurors--the representatives of the masses--and the judge have equal rights and that the minority is subordinate to the majority, the court lawfully passed the verdict on the basis of facts and evidence and in consideration of the attitude of the accused in pleading guilty and of the views of the masses of the parent unit of the accused which had been handed to the court before the trial.

After the court reopened, the president of the court announced the verdict and informed the accused in clear-cut terms that if he took exception to the verdict he could appeal to a higher-level people's court within 10 days after he received the verdict. Since all facts were clear, the evidence firm and the verdict reasonable, the accused promptly admitted his guilt and accepted the verdict, saying: "I am a criminal and the law still gives me the rights to defend myself and appeal. I will sincerely reform myself and try to be a new man." The mother and wife of the accused bid him to really reform himself and told the court and the parent unit how the accused committed the crime. The leadership of the parent unit of the accused summed up the lesson learned in failing to do ideological work among its staff and workers and in insuring safety measures. The spectators--the masses--also received an effective education on abiding by the law and observing discipline.

After thoroughly denouncing the crimes of Lin Piao, the gang of four and their followers in Liaoning Province in flaunting the big stick of "smashing public security, procurator and court organs," sabotaging the socialist legal system, replacing the open trial with the secret trial and resorting to exaggerating one's mistake to the maximum instead of seeking truth from facts, the people's courts of Shenyang Municipality and its counties (districts) have since May of this year handled 848 criminal and civil cases through open trial. Each time a trial was conducted the spectators seats were fully occupied. As there was supervision from the masses, facts were all clearly investigated, verdicts accurate and the handling was adequate.

To make further efforts to perfect the open trial, Shenyang's intermediate people's courts are summing up their experiences, coordinating with departments concerned to conduct teaching on open trial with selected typical cases in order to train and improve trial personnel. They are also expanding the spectators' balcony in order to widely propagate the influence of the socialist legal system.

TIEH-MU-ERH TA-WA-MAI-TI ADDRESSES SINKIANG TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

OWO40202Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 2 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] On the evening of 30 November the Sinkiang regional party committee held a telephone conference of cadres at or above county or regiment-run farm levels. It called on cadres and people of all nationalities to swing quickly into action and work hard in December in order to make new contributions in fulfilling or overfulfilling this year's various tasks, rapidly orienting all party tasks to socialist construction, preparing well for next year's production, speeding up development of the region's economy and fulfilling the four modernizations.

Responsible comrades of the autonomous regional party and revolutionary committees and of the Urumchi municipal party committee, including Chang Shih-kung, Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, Li Yung-ho, A-mi-tung Ni-ya-tzu, Hou Liang and Pai Cheng-ming, attended the conference. Also present were leading members from all regional departments, commissions, offices and bureaus; from institutes of higher learning; from party committees of all prefectures, municipalities, counties and regiment-run farms; from large factories and mines; and from some communes.

Comrade Chang Shih-kung presided over the conference. Comrade Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, secretary of the regional party committee, spoke. He said: Under the guidance of the strategic policy decision by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link and running the country well, ever since the beginning of the year, particularly since the convocation of the August work conference by the regional party committee, our region has won great victories in the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four. At present, cadres in most leading groups or offices at or above country level have barically become able to clearly distinguish between right and wrong in regard to major issues in the two-line struggle. The bourgeois factional setup has been exposed, criticized and attacked. The people of all nationalities are smashing the mental shackles imposed on us by Lin Piao and the gang of four, eliminating their pernicious influence and effects. They have boundless enthusiasm and high fighting spirits for building socialism. We have obtained all-round high output this year in agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry. Grain production set a new record. Animal husbandry production is also higher than in the previous few years, halting a series of annual reductions in output. Cotton, oil-bearing crops and other industrial crops have also increased in production. Commune members have increased their incomes and improved their lives. The situation on the industrial-communications front is also fine.

By the end of October the region had fulfilled 80.8 percent of its yearly target for total industrial output value, a 13.86 percent increase over the same period last year. Targets for 61 of the 74 major industrial products have been fulfilled in a better way. Their output of 43 items has increased as planned, all surpassing 83 percent of their respective yearly targets. New progress has also been made in finance and trade, culture and education, public health and scientific research. However, we must clearly see that the development of industrial, agricultural and animal husbandry production and other work in the autonomous region still lags behind the requirements for rapidly realizing the four modernizations. We have only 1 month's precious time left in this year. All party committees must simultaneously grasp the three revolutionary movements and drive harder to achieve higher efficiency.

I. 5 Dec 78

M 2

PRC  
NORTHWEST REGION

At present, we still should grasp exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four as the key link, successfully carry out the "one criticism and two blows" struggle and work hard during December to fulfill or overfulfill this year's various targets.

Comrade Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti continued: To develop Sinkiang's economy, we need to do our best to promote agricultural and animal husbandry production as the foundation. Only by highly developing agricultural and animal husbandry production can we insure the national economy's high development. Therefore, we must grasp well the following four urgent tasks during December:

1. We must conscientiously carry out the policy of "to each according to his work," make yearend distribution a success, strive to complete it before the end of December, make proper arrangements for the people's lives, guard against labor waste and pay attention to alternating work with rest and recreation.
2. We must broadly mobilize the masses to conscientiously sum up experiences and formulate various plans for next year, from lower to higher levels.
3. We must firmly grasp farmland and grassland capital construction, assign current projects priorities, concentrate all our efforts on completing projects that will be available for next year's spring irrigation and take advantage of the available time to continue our efforts to build ancillary projects and to finish behind schedule projects.
4. We must prepare well for the safe wintering of animals so as to lay a good foundation for next year's great development in animal husbandry. All preparations must be finished before disasters arrive. Inferior animals must be properly exterminated according to regulations set by the autonomous regional revolutionary committee and arbitrary slaughtering of animals must be prevented.

#### AFP CORRESPONDENT VIEWS CONTRASTS OF SINKIANG REGION

OW020551Y Paris AFP in English 0015 GMT 2 Dec 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Urumchi, Sinkiang-Uighur Chinese Autonomous Region, 1 Dec (AFP)--The Sinkiang Autonomous Region, in west China, formerly Chinese Turkestan, has been opened to tourists for the first time, allowing foreigners to see that it is emerging from its isolation and underdevelopment.

In this "far-west" of China the ancient and the new rub shoulders. Here atomic scientists test H-bombs in conditions of maximum security while camel trains from a bygone age still pick their way across the stony desert.

A population of 11,000,000, divided into 13 nationalities, including 5,400,000 Uighurs and 4,000,000 Chinese Han, inhabit this area of 1,600,000 sq kms. The economy is still backward, but Sinkiang has rich desert oases, gold mines and immense oil reserves. The capital, Urumchi (Wulumuch) lies 3,800 kms (2,375 miles) from Peking, a three and a half hour journey by plane or four days and three nights by rail. Temperatures can soar to 40 degrees centigrade in summer and plunge to minus 40 or 50 in winter.



Sinkiang is a region of the highest strategic importance to China, sharing 6,000 kms (3,750 miles) of border with India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Outer Mongolia, and above all the Soviet Union, the country's "greatest enemy" which has just erected a barbed-wire "iron curtain." The two armies face each other across the border, hundreds of thousands of Soviet soldiers, and no doubt as many on the Chinese side, but foreigners do not get a chance to visit the frontier. They do, however, witness an impressive number of military trucks along the road between Urumchi and Ining on the western border.

The Lob Nor nuclear testing and rocket launch site lies in the centre of Sinkiang, in the Takla Makan Desert, but it remains top secret, and officials refuse to answer even a single word to the most innocent questions posed about it.

The area today is principally an agricultural region which has been developed mainly by pioneers unseen elsewhere. Soldiers from the popular liberation army traded their guns for the plough and were joined by 50,000 young graduates from the cities in the early 1960s. Since 1949 the troops-turned farmers have created about 150 state farms, planted cotton in the swamps and corn in the reclaimed desert. Their colossal task was achieved through systematic irrigation. Reservoirs, canals and wells were built, and hundreds of millions of trees planted to protect crops from the wind.

Since 1949 cattle has been increased two and a half fold, with some 27,000,000 head in 1978. New cultivation has raised cereal-growing three-fold, producing enough for the needs of the provincial population and cotton-growing is up nine-fold, officials say.

Under the communist regime the gains have been even more impressive in the sphere of industry, more or less non-existent in this region in 1949. The region now has 3,000 factories refining oil, producing tractors, matches, shoes and Kashmir blankets and printing books in four local languages.

Gold and jade are exploited here but figures are also closely-guarded as "state secrets". Coal reserves are estimated at 10,000 million tonnes and plans are in hand to increase the current annual exploitation of 10,000 tonnes, using equipment imported from Japan, West Germany or Great Britain.

Officials remain discreet over oil-production figures, saying that it is "800 times greater than in 1951" and stressing that Sinkiang will become another Taching, China's main oil-producing centre in the north-east. Officials also talk of rich high-quality iron-ore deposits.

The Uighur majority in this multi-racial Marxist regime is still attached to Islam. Ethnic minorities here include nomadic shepherd Kazakastanis, Kirgiziyas, Tadzhikistanis, Mongols, a handful of nationalised-Chinese White Russians and even a few hundred Soviet citizens who have remained despite the Peking-Moscow cold war.

#### BRIEFS

TSINGHAI AWARDS PETROLEUM WORKERS--The Tsinghai Petroleum Administration Bureau recently held an award ceremony to commend advanced units. At the meeting, the No 32108 and No 18156 drilling teams were presented with 1,000 yuan in cash and one pig each for their outstanding achievements. Two other teams were presented with 500-yuan cash awards. Speaking at the ceremony, Comrade Yen Tun-shih, vice minister of petroleum industry, expounded on the importance of awarding advanced units, reviewed the excellent situation in Tsinghai's petroleum industry and called on petroleum workers to further emancipate their minds and work harder to quicken the pace of modernizing the petroleum industry. [Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 23 Nov 78 OW]

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

~~12-8-78~~ 12-5-78

*sch*

